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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 241



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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORT ON FAULTS IN SPACE SHUTTLE

HK140858 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 81 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Faults Occur on U.S. Spacecraft, Which May Return to Earth Ahead of Schedule"]

[Text] Vast crowds surrounded the space center at Cape Canaveral before the U.S. spacecraft "Columbia" was test-flown for the second time on 12 November. However, conditions before and after the flight began were not as smooth as had been generally expected.

The preparatory work for the spacecraft's second test-flight repeatedly ran into snags and had to be postponed three times. Right up to the launch on Thursday, tense 11th-hour repair work was still going on, and a part taken from a sister craft under construction in California was brought in to replace a key part that had been damaged. When astronauts Engle and Truly checked the flight systems in the cabin, a data transmitting instrument was found to be defective, and so the launch had to be postponed 2 hours. However, before firing, there was a further 10-minute postponement because the launch control personnel demanded that there be no danger of anything going wrong.

In its initial hour after blast-off, the spacecraft remained in low orbit at an altitude of 222 kms instead of 253. However, in less than 7 hours, one of the three power generator systems on board developed a malfunction and stopped working. The ground control center had to decide whether to reduce the flight time from the originally-planned 124 hours to 54. "Columbia" would thus land at its preset point, Edwards AFB in California, on the afternoon of 14 November. However, NASA officials said that the two astronauts were in no danger at all, since the two other power systems were working fine. So the flight may be extended to 3 or 4 days, or may even last for the 5 days originally planned.

CSO: 4005/251

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EGYPTIAN DOMESTIC SITUATION VIEWED

OWO71226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 7 Nov 81

["Egypt Towards Stability"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, November 6 (XINHUA)--One month after the assassination of President Anwar al-Sadat, the situation is now calming down and the country moving towards stability.

The new administration seems to focus its attention mainly on internal affairs. President Husni Mubarak has made it clear, "internal affairs are very important these days." "The main item in front of me is the security of the people and the country itself."

In the past month, a round-up launched by the Egyptian security department has resulted in the arrest of more than 700 members of the Moslem terrorist organization, the demolishing of their hideouts and the capture of large quantities of weapons and ammunition. Most of the terrorist leaders are now in custody. Deputy Premier and Minister of the Interior Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il once said that with the close coordination of security men and citizens, the situation is under control.

Minister of Defense Muhammad Abu Ghazala said recently that after the death of President al-Sadat, an investigation has been carried out in the armed forces and some fanatics have been cleared out of the army.

The atmosphere in the country is calm as a whole. However, armed resistance by Moslem terrorists was also reported.

President Mubarak has also expressed the hope to enter into dialogue with the oppositions, the Socialist Labour Party and the Socialist Liberal Party on the country's situation and policies. Chairman of the Socialist Labour Party Ibrahim Shukri recently called for all parties in the country to thrash out their differences and rally around Mubarak.

Meanwhile, the founding of a nation-wide youth organization has been proposed to strengthen the youth work in the country.

The Mubarak government has also made efforts to overcome the country's economic difficulties.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LIBYANS PROTEST U.S.-EGYPTIAN MILITARY EXERCISES

OW111316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA)--Thousands of Libyans demonstrated in Tripoli on Monday in protest against the planned Egyptian-U.S. military exercises in western Egypt near Libyan border, according to news from Tripoli.

Speaking at a rally following the demonstration, Libyan leader Abdel Salam Jalloud said that the U.S. action was not a manoeuvre but a direct occupation of the Arab fatherland.

He said, the U.S. troops who would land on Oman, Somalia, Sudan and Egypt would not pull out but continue to occupy these territories. This very fact should be understood by the Arab masses and revolutionary forces.

Chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yassir 'Arafat also said on Monday that the planned manoeuvre aimed at controlling the resources of the Middle East.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry on the same day condemned the military exercises as a direct aggression against the Islamic land.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MUBARAK COMMENTS ON JOINT MILITARY EXERCISES

OW101957 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, November 10 (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Husni Mubarak declared here today that the joint U.S.-Egyptian military maneuvers which will begin in a few days "is not directed against any state as alleged by some Arab countries."

The president said that in joining the maneuvers Egypt hopes to "benefit from the advanced experiences of the U.S. in this field." He noted, "I have already said that we shall not take any military action against any state, and I do mean it."

It is reported that the American ship "Signus" arrived in the port city of Alexandria today, carrying a large amount of military equipment and 300 military personnel who are to take part in the maneuvers. The first group made up of 1,000 American soldiers arrived at Cairo's West Air Base yesterday.

The maneuvers are believed to be the biggest that the United States has ever conducted in the Middle East, involving 4,000 American servicemen and an equal number of Egyptian soldiers. Similar maneuvers will be held in Sudan, Oman and Somalia.

A spokesman of the American Rapid Deployment Forces told reporters here that the aim of these maneuvers is to test the ability of U.S. forces to reach tension areas in good time.

Sources of the U.S. Defence Department said that the manoeuvres would demonstrate the ability of the United States to defend the oil sources in the area in case a crisis would arise.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UPCOMING 'BRIGHT STAR' EXERCISES NOTED

OW070732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, November 6 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Defense Department announced today that U.S. ground, air and naval forces, totalling more than 6,000 men, will conduct wide-range military exercises in Egypt, Sudan, Oman and Somalia from next week through mid-December.

The exercises, called Bright Star, will be the biggest of such exercises so far in that region. They take place as the United States is attempting to demonstrate to the Soviet Union and Middle East nations that it intends to protect its friends and its interests in the region.

The manoeuvres will feature, among other things, a non-stop flight by six B-52 bombers from the United States to drop explosives on a weapons range in the Egyptian desert, returning without landing to their home bases at Minot and Grand Forks, North Dakota and a marine landing in Oman in early December. Oman holds a strategic position near the entrance to the Persian Gulf.

In Egypt, the main theater of the military exercises, a force of about 4,000 U.S. troops will take part in joint desert manoeuvres with Egyptian troops about 20 miles from the Cairo West Air Base.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S., EGYPT CRITICIZED FOR 'BRIGHT STAR' EXERCISE

OW151322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Tehran, November 15 (XINHUA)--Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni yesterday told the president, prime minister and new cabinet members to maintain unity between the government and people "at any cost and with the utmost effort," according to news reports here today.

In his first meeting with the new Musavi cabinet, Khomeyni said "The task of maintaining this solidarity should have top priority in the government's program."

Prime Minister Musavi said at the meeting that the priorities of his government's program were the same as his predecessor. The priorities are the Iran-Iraq war, economic issues and security affairs.

In an interview after the meeting, Musavi condemned the United States and Egypt for the "Bright Star" joint military maneuvers.

Referring to reactions about Iran's proposal for an Islamic solution to the Afghan problem, Musavi, who is also the foreign minister of Iran, said there are various viewpoints in international circles. He reiterated that the Soviet Union's occupation of Afghanistan has given the United States an excuse to be present in the region.

CSO: 4005/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' REPORTS ON EXERCISE 'BRIGHT STAR'

HK120828 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 81 p 6

[Unattributed report: "United States, Egypt and Other Countries To Hold Military Exercise; Mubarak Stresses the Exercise Is Not Aimed at any Country"]

[Text] Egyptian President Mubarak announced in Cairo on 10 November that the joint Egyptian-U.S. military exercise about to start "is not aimed at any country," but at "absorbing advanced U.S. experiences." He reiterated, Egypt "will not take military action against any country." Previously, Mubarak stressed at a joint meeting of the People's Assembly Consultative Council that Egypt still stands by a policy of nonalignment and positive neutrality and will continue to make every effort to preserve peace and stability in the Middle East.

Speaking on this military exercise in November, a deputy spokesman of the State Department stressed that "the United States has not undertaken any military obligations toward Egypt," and America's relationship with Egypt did not harm that country's nonaligned status. He also said, "The aim of all U.S. efforts" before and after the death of President al-Sadat was to "ease tensions in the region by strengthening the capability of the Egyptian and Sudanese governments to defend themselves and deal with regional threats," and that to improve the "defense capability" of Egypt and Sudan "would assist efforts in this respect."

According to reports, this military exercise, codenamed "Bright Star-82" will commence on 14 November and is expected to end on 25 November. United States and Egyptian forces, each totaling 4,000 men, will hold combat exercises in the desert west of Cairo. Six B-52 bombers will take off from America, refuel in midair, drop live bombs, and then fly straight home. U.S. M-60 tanks will also take part in the exercise. The first group of 1,000 participating American soldiers arrived at an air base west of Cairo on 9 November. U.S. military equipment and 300 military personnel arrived at the port of Alexandria on 10 November.

It had already been decided to hold this exercise before President al-Sadat's death. Western press agencies reported that this was an "unprecedented" Middle East military exercise, and that "the aim of the exercise is to demonstrate that Washington has the ability to help its Middle East friends resist external threats."

After the U.S.-Egyptian exercises conclude, smaller exercises will be held in Sudan, Somalia and Oman. The exercise held by the Sudanese forces, to begin near the capital, Khartoum, on 27 November, will have 350 U.S. military personnel taking part, and the Somalia exercise will be concentrated at the old naval and air bases built by the Soviet Union at Berbera. The Oman exercise will be limited to a seaborne assault by 1,000 U.S. marines.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S., EGYPT BEGIN 'BRIGHT STAR-82' MANEUVERS

OW141732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, November 14 (XINHUA)--The joint Egyptian-American military manoeuvres codenamed "Bright Star 82" started here this morning with the dropping of U.S. paratroopers into a desert area near the West Air Base here.

Over a dozen C-141 and C-130 transport planes, coming directly from the United States and refuelled twice in mid-air, dropped hundreds of paratroopers as well as tanks, artillery pieces, vehicles and other equipment in the morning. A few American A-10 tactical fighters provided protection in the air. The paratroopers belong to the American airborne Division No. 82 which is considered among the best.

Egyptian Minister of Defence and Military Production Lt. General 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah watched the military exercises.

Taking part in the manoeuvres, which will end on November 25, are 4,000 American servicemen and an equal number of Egyptian troops. The manoeuvres include the recovery of an "enemy" position. The mechanized "enemy" infantry forces will then launch a counter-attack with American A-10 fighters and Egyptian tactical fighters. This will be followed by the dropping of paratroopers by helicopters to recover the position again. B-52 heavy bombers will come directly from the United States to drop bombs on desert areas and then return to their base.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORT ON ISRAELI OPPOSITION TO SINAI WITHDRAWAL

OW090235 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1145 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Consolidated report by XINHUA reporter Yu Mingbo]

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (XINHUA)--The 26 April 1982 deadline for Israel to withdraw from the remaining one-third of the occupied Egyptian territory in the Sinai is gradually approaching. The complete withdrawal has been a major Egyptian diplomatic goal. Although preparations for the withdrawal are still in progress, there is an adverse current developing in Israel against the withdrawal, especially in the wake of Egyptian President al-Sadat's death.

A report from Israel says that at present, "the voices of some Israelis against the withdrawal from the Sinai are getting louder and louder." It says that settlers in the occupied Arab land are distributing leaflets and collecting signatures against the withdrawal. "Some officials are silently encouraging these protestors," the report says.

On 3 November, the ruling Likud Party's Knesset member (Josephe Romei) declared that if the United States were interested in the Saudi's eight-point peace proposal on settling the Mideast question, Israel might postpone its withdrawal from the Sinai. Before his, former Israeli prime minister Rabin had called for a Reagan-Begin-Mubarak summit to "reapprove" the Camp David accords. He said: "Israel should reassess its entire position prior to the withdrawal from the Sinai next April."

Even Israeli newspapers were surprised at Rabin's remarks. The JERUSALEM POST says his remarks were "a challenge to the basic concept of international relations and an advocate for the restoration of the law of the jungle." The paper adds that according to Rabin's arguments, "the world is a jungle, and international agreements are of no consequence."

A Western reporter who just returned to Cairo from a trip to Israel said: Expansionist sentiment in Israel is still very strong. Some Israelis, ignorant of the development and changes in the international situation, still believe that they can do whatever they want in the Mideast. They regard the complete withdrawal from the Sinai as a last card to put pressure on Egypt and hope to gain as much as possible in the process of normalizing relations with Egypt and in the Palestine autonomy talks.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' COMMENTS ON WEST BANK ANTI-ISRAELI PROTESTS

HK080808 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 81 p 6

[Short commentary: "How Can a Mantis Stop a Chariot?"]

[Text] In recent days angry Palestinians have held massive demonstrations on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan, while students, workers and merchants have gone on strike, in protest against the Begin authorities' new trick of changing military control into "civilian rule" and their arbitrary actions in continuing to expand Jewish settlements. This shows yet again that the strong will and resolve of the Palestinian people in the occupied areas in opposing the occupiers' annexation of the West Bank and in yearning for liberation are unshakable.

The concocter of "civilian rule" is Sharon, the diehard in pushing an expansionist policy who is now minister of defense. He thought that by using as governor of the West Bank a major who had taken off his uniform he would be able to conceal the true nature of Israeli military control over occupied Arab lands, lure the Palestinian people in the occupied areas into abandoning their demand for self-determination, hamper the PLO in recovering its homeland, and make Israeli occupation permanent. The protest demonstrations of the people in the occupied Arab areas have given this expansionist a resounding box on the ears.

Saudi Arabia's proposal on peaceful solution of Middle East problems, like a stone dropped into water creating unnumerable ripples, has aroused the attention of the International Community. The Israeli authorities feel very uneasy at the prospect of changes in the Middle East situation. A recent series of small moves by Tel Aviv, such as blocking the U.S. sale of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia, flatly rejecting the Saudi Arabian peace proposal, and warning the United States not to show interest in the proposal, together with the trick of civilian rule, and the expansion of settlements and so on, are all aimed at preventing the occurrence of any change and maintaining the status quo of Israeli aggression and expansion. However, the Arab people's demand for recovering their homeland, which is gaining ever-growing support from the International Community, and the Palestinians' struggle for restoration of their national rights are rolling forward like a great chariot wheel and could not possibly be halted by the mantis limb stretched out by Begin and company. The various tricks of the Tel Aviv authorities will eventually be shown to be just schemes of no avail.

CSO: 4005/251

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PREPARATORY MEETING FOR GULF COUNCIL SUMMIT ENDS

OW110806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Kuwait, November 10 (XINHUA)--The foreign ministerial meeting in preparation for the second summit of the Gulf Cooperation Council concluded in Saudi Arabia's capital this afternoon, according to a report from Riyadh.

A number of proposals, including an economic cooperation plan, were worked out after three days of intensive discussion. The proposals will be presented to the summit meeting.

At a press conference jointly held by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and the secretary general of the Council for Gulf Cooperation (Abdalla Yaccoub Bishara) this afternoon, al-Faysal said that the ministers reacted warmly to the Middle East peace plan proposed by Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

Talking about the Palestinian people's attitude to the plan, he said that "the PLO leader Yassir 'Arafat considers it acceptable and can be the basis for solving the Middle East problem." He hoped that "the plan would be approved at the summit meeting."

He also disclosed that the Gulf Cooperation Council intended to establish a Gulf military industry organ and said the intention would be submitted to the summit for examination.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

REAGAN PLEDGES TO STICK TO ECONOMIC PROGRAM

OW110815 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, November 10 (XINHUA)--President Reagan said today the United States faces hard times, but he indicated he would stick to his economic recovery program.

At a White House press conference, Reagan acknowledged that his goal of balancing the federal budget by 1984 has become "an unlikelihood" because of the worsening economic situation.

Reagan has proposed overall budget cuts and tax savings designed to reduce anticipated budget deficits by 115 billion dollars in a three-year period and achieve a balanced budget in fiscal 1984. But the current recession has made this impossible. The new office of management and budget forecasts predict a 100 billion dollar deficit in fiscal 1982, rising to almost 150 billion dollars by 1984. The estimate made by the congress is even higher than this with a total deficit of 200 to 300 billion dollars between now and 1984.

The situation has triggered off controversies within the administration as well as in congress and economic circles. The president has been urged by some people to change course by raising taxes to make up at least some of the deficit. Reagan said today he will not make decisions on the issue until January.

He vowed to stand fast on his economic program and veto any bill that exceeds his budget. "I am determined to stick with it and stay on course, and I will not be deterred by temporary economic changes or short-term political expediency," he declared.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

REAGAN EXTENDS STATE OF EMERGENCY WITH IRAN

OW130830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan yesterday decided to extend for an unspecified period a state of emergency declared with Iran over the American hostage crisis two years ago, White House announced, according to Washington reports.

"Our relations with Iran have not yet been normalized and the process of implementing the January 19, 1981 agreement with Iran is still under way," the White House said.

The state of emergency, which should have expired yesterday without action by Reagan, was declared by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter on November 14, 1979, a few days after Americans were taken hostages at U.S. Embassy in Tehran, under the U.S. international economic emergency powers act empowering the president to freeze Iranian assets in America.

Reagan said in a message to congress that the crisis had substantially abated but the internal situation in Iran was uncertain, the war between Iran and Iraq continued and the Soviet Union still occupied Afghanistan.

"It appears that the full normalisation of commercial and diplomatic relations between the United States and Iran will require more time," he said.

All remaining 52 hostages were released by Iran on January 20, 1981, the day Ronald Reagan took office, and Iran and the United States agreed to the formation of an international tribunal to adjudicate financial claims each country has against the other.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION IN IRAN VIEWED

OW091718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 9 Nov 81

["Roundup: New Trend in Iran's Political Situation by XINHUA Correspondent Shuai Peng"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tehran, November 8 (XINHUA)--As the shooting and explosion in the Tehran streets are now calming down, the strife within the Iranian ruling circles has come to a head.

General Secretary of the Islamic Republican Party (IRP) 'Ali Khamene'i was elected president by an overwhelming majority early last month to succeed Rajai who was killed in an explosion on August 30. However, the IRP-dominated Majlis on Oct. 22 rejected President Khamene'i's nominee for premiership 'Ali Akbar Velayati. His second nominee for premiership, Foreign Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, was approved by the Majlis by 115 votes to 39 with 48 abstentions. As the Tehran newspaper ETTELA'AT said, the majority vote for Musavi is not so reliable, and the 39 votes against and 48 abstentions must not be overlooked.

Meanwhile, just before Musavi tabled his cabinet list, 190 Majlis deputies signed a letter to ex-Premier Mahdavi-Kani, expressing their "profound gratitude" for his "valuable and sincere services" rendered during his premiership. This was in sharp contrast with the 115 votes in favor of Musavi.

In the past, the Mullahs in power were in unity against ex-President Bani-Sadr. Since Bani-Sadr's removal from power last June, they concentrated their efforts to cope with the Mojahedins. Now with the armed struggle of the Mojahedin silenced down in the past two months, the strife among the Mullahs has come to a head.

Observers could find a clue to the power struggle among the ruling clergy from a recent speech by Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis. "A drastic redistribution of wealth and equalization of social classes is due to take place in Iran," he told the Majlis, according to PARS. What he was referring to is a land reform bill to be debated at the Majlis. The bill, once adopted, might greatly trim the interests of mullahs who own large stretches of land.

To go ahead with the bill, Imam Khomeyni has invested the Majlis with temporary special power. However, no concrete instructions or guidelines in principle have been given on how to reform the existing land ownership. Well-informed sources say that line has been drawn among power-holders according to their attitudes towards the "land reform."

Uncertainty hangs over the future of the land reform bill which is now under discussion in a Majlis subcommittee. Nobody knows for sure whether the bill could be tabled for debate at all as something with substantive content.

Observers here note with great interest a PARS dispatch on November 2 which says that one day before the Musavi cabinet was approved by the Majlis, the Tehran mullahs' association recommended outgoing prime minister Mahdavi-Kani as its general secretary. The dispatch also says that 21 noted (faghihs) had been elected to the leadership of the association. These moves are seen as signs of an effort to form a new political party, parallel to the ruling Islamic Republican Party.

Another unknown factor in the political scene is the Mojahedin. Rafsanjani said this organization had been crushed with 90 per cent of its members now behind bars. The new prime minister Musavi was a lot more cautious in his estimates during an interview with a New York reporter. Most of the people in the streets say that it is doubtful whether the present authority could easily succeed where the former secret police, the Savak of the king, had failed in crushing the Mojahedin. News of executions are still being reported in newspapers.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' REPORTS ON WEST SAHARA WAR

OW150423 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1423 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Roundup by XINHUA correspondent Lu Chengzhe]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Nov (XINHUA)--The Western Sahara war, which had been quiet for some time, flared up again in mid-October. The battle of Guelta Zemmur was the largest battle since the war began [number indistinct] years ago and has attracted worldwide attention. According to reports, after full preparations, on 13 October the POLISARIO Front dispatched about 3,000 troops, equipped with Soviet-made SAM-6 missiles, T-54 and T-55 heavy tanks and tracked armored vehicles with 100-mm guns, and launched a surprise attack on Guelta Zemmur, which controls the central approach to the Western Sahara, "wiping out" the Moroccan garrison regiment and temporarily seizing Moroccan positions. After the outbreak of the battle Morocco's sixth motorized infantry regiment, under air force cover, went to the garrison's aid and recaptured the positions after 48 hours of fighting.

Some complicated factors found in the Guelta Zemmur battle merit attention. For the first time the POLISARIO Front used Soviet-made SAM-6 missiles, T-54 and T-55 heavy tanks and other advanced weapons, and thus the war has assumed new dimensions. The Moroccan authorities sternly denounced the Soviet Union for scheming to expand the Western Sahara war. Shortly after the battle a U.S. military delegation headed by the U.S. deputy secretary of defense visited Morocco and indicated that "the United States is actively considering Morocco's request for military aid." When this was reported the POLISARIO Front issued a statement attacking the United States and other quarters also expressed serious concern. People hope that the [parties to the] Western Sahara conflict can get rid of external interference, overcome obstacles on the road ahead and reach a peaceful settlement.

CSO: 4005/251

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOUTH KOREA SUPPRESSES STUDENTS STRUGGLE

OW111231 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1613 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Nov (XINHUA)--The Chon Tu-hwan clique has cruelly suppressed South Korea's young students who waged a patriotic struggle against the "government" and for social democracy, according to a dispatch from Seoul.

The dispatch said that students of the Seoul, Koryo, Ihwa, Songgyunkwan and Sejong universities in South Korea recently held successive demonstrations and distributed handbills to protest the Chon Tu-hwan clique's savage suppression of students and to struggle for campus democracy. Students of a foreign language university and the Kyonghui University in Seoul issued a joint declaration on their antifascist struggle in protest against the South Korean authorities' so-called "rallies and demonstrations law." The declaration said that there is neither freedom nor democracy in South Korea today. Therefore, students have no alternative but to rise up and struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

Frightened by the students' struggle, the South Korean authorities have vowed to "eliminate student disturbances" and have arrested a large number of students who took part in the struggle. According to a report, from 4 October to 4 November more than 70 students in Seoul were arrested and detained. In 5 days after 26 October, 65 students of Seoul University were either expelled or ordered to suspend schooling. On 5 November, the South Korean authorities sentenced Kim Yong-il and seven other students to from 1 1/2 to 3 years' imprisonment. These students were arrested in May last year during a demonstration.

CSO: 4005/251

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EEC LIBERALS, DEMOCRATS URGE STRENGTHENED NATO

OW131649 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Brussels, November 13 (XINHUA)--The liberal and European democratic parties of the European Economic Community member countries called for the strengthening of the Atlantic Alliance and disagreed with unilateral disarmament.

This was expressed by the executive committee of the liberals and European democrats at a recent meeting in Brussels, according to today's EUROPE.

EEC Commission president and honorary president of the liberal and European democrat group Gaston Thorn, chairman of the liberal and democratic group in the European parliament Martin Bangemann and other representatives of liberal and democratic parties of EEC countries attended the meeting.

Security problems and the Genscher plan for European union were discussed at the meeting.

Referring to recent pacifist demonstrations in some EEC countries, the executive committee expressed support for all moves to preserve world peace, but pointed out that the current movements for pacifism and unilateral disarmament will not halt the threat from the Soviet Union.

The committee said the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the permanent Soviet pressure on Poland and the presence of a Soviet submarine equipped with nuclear weapons in a Swedish military zone are current indications of threats from the Soviet Union.

The European liberals believe Europe's ties with the Atlantic Alliance are crucial to European security and Europe must adjust its role in NATO to strengthen the alliance.

The executive committee asked all its members to urge their governments to help NATO formulate an European policy of peace and security.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI ARMY PATROL REPULSES SRV INTRUDERS AT BORDER

OW111221 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Bangkok, November 11 (XINHUA)--A group of Vietnamese troops intruded into Thai territory eastwards of Non Mak Moon village in Ta Phraya District of Prachin Province on November 9 and clashed with a Thai patrol unit, wounding two Thai soldiers, Lieut-Gen. Som Khattaphan, director of the information office of the supreme command of the Royal Thai Armed Forces, confirmed in his telephone interview with XINHUA here this morning.

The clash occurred at about 9 p.m. Monday night while a 30-man Thai patrol unit from the 9th Division was on a regular patrol in the area of Non Mak Moon, the scene of the big-scale incursion by Vietnamese troops last year, and came across the Vietnamese force.

The heavily armed Vietnamese intruders immediately opened fire on the Thai soldiers with bazookas and submachine guns. The Thai army men fought back with the support of artillery fire from a nearby army base. After a 20-minute clash with the Thai soldiers, the Vietnamese troops retreated into the Kampuchean area where they were engaged in fighting with a Khmer resistance unit.

Thai military sources said they believed the Vietnamese unit belonged to Vietnam's 15th Division presently based about 30 kilometres inside Kampuchea opposite Ta Phraya District to engage Khmer Seri groups.

It was reported that the 9th Division of the Thai Army, which stationed along the eastern border, has been ordered on full alert for possible fighting spillovers from the other side of the border.

The source said the reinforcement of Vietnamese troops indicated the possibility of an attempt to step up their offensive against the Khmer resistance forces after the rainy season which just got over.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SRV OPERATIONS SEEK TO SABOTAGE KAMPUCHEAN TALKS

OW140900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Bangkok, November 14 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese occupation troops yesterday renewed their attacks on the resistance troops of the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) with several rounds of shells on the Thai border, says a report reaching here today.

The attacks on KPNLF forces began at 5:00 am when the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops started shelling their camps in western Kampuchea. The sounds of fighting could be heard at the Thai district seat of Aranyaprathet in Prachin Buri Province.

Late in the afternoon the Vietnamese resumed their intense shelling of the KPNLF forces from their base at Paoy Pet. A number of shells fell onto Thai territory.

On November 12, the KPNLF forces clashed with Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces just across Thailand's western area bordering Kampuchea with 10 KPNLF men killed and five civilians wounded. Sporadic fightings reportedly continued throughout the day.

According to diplomatic sources here, the Vietnamese troops have been stationed about four kilometres from the Kampuchean resistance forces along the Kampuchean-Thai border. The recent operations by the Vietnamese were aimed at sabotaging the talks between the three resistance forces on the formation of a Kampuchean coalition government.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LAOS' SIPASEUT CONCLUDES VISIT TO THAILAND

OW151902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Bangkok, November 15 (XINHUA)--Lao Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut left here for home this afternoon after a four-day visit to Thailand.

In their talks, the foreign ministers of Thailand and Laos agreed to expand their trade ties and technical and cultural exchanges and this end, Thailand plans to open a new crossing point. [sentence as printed]

However, Thailand insisted that the talks should not include the Kampuchean issue and regional problems of Southeast Asia. Therefore, the local media believed that Sipaseut's visit had failed to reach his objective of holding political talks.

A joint press communique made public this afternoon stressed that the two countries should expand their relations on the basis of the joint statements concluded in 1976, 1978 and 1979.

The two sides, the communique said, are pledged to make the Mekong, the boundary river between Thailand and Laos, a river of peace and friendship.

During the talks, Sipaseut spoke at length about his "seven-point proposal" for dialogues between the Indochinese bloc and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN], but drew little response. Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila told reporters at the airport that "Sipaseut talked as long as one and a half hours about the 'seven-point proposal' during the talks, but we just kept on listening." He added, "I told him that we should not deal with regional issues because they are difficult to solve."

Questioned by reporters yesterday, Sipaseut conceded that the two sides remained apart on his proposal and each had voiced its own opinion.

According to local press reports, during the talks the Lao foreign minister accused China of "threatening" Southeast Asia and undermining the stability in the three Indochinese states. The Thai foreign minister pointed out that the root cause of regional instability lies in the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea and the Kampuchean problem can be solved only by implementing the United Nations resolutions.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNGA RESOLUTION CONDEMNS ISRAELI RAID INTO IRAQ

OW140130 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] United Nations, November 13 (XINHUA)--The U.N. General Assembly today adopted a resolution which declares that Israel's armed attack on Iraq's nuclear installations last June "a new and dangerous escalation in the threat to international peace and security."

The resolution, which was adopted with 109 votes for, two (Israel and U.S.) against and 34 abstentions, points out that the premeditated and unprecedented act of aggression is "in violation of the charter of the United Nations and the norms of international conduct." It warns Israel to cease its threats and the commission of such armed attacks against nuclear facilities.

It calls on all states to cease forthwith any provision to Israel of arms and related material of all types which enable it to commit acts of aggression against other states, and requests the security council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other states and parties, especially South Africa, in those activities.

The resolution also requests the security council to institute effective enforcement action to prevent Israel from further endangering international peace and security through its acts of aggression and continued policies of expansion, occupation and annexation.

It demands Israel to pay prompt and adequate compensation for the material damage and loss of life suffered as a result of the said act.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SCHMIDT DISCUSSES POSITION AT UPCOMING BREZHNEV TALKS

OW120830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA)—"No Soviet visitor, certainly not Mr. Brezhnev or Mr. Gromyko, will harbour the illusion that one could manipulate us out of the West in which we find ourselves," declared Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt Tuesday, according to Bonn reports.

Schmidt made these remarks in an interview with a group of newspaper publishers. He outlined his position in the forthcoming talks with Soviet leader Brezhnev, who will arrive in Bonn on November 22 for his first-ever visit to the West since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Refuting reports that an anti-American neutralist mood is gaining hold in West Germany, Schmidt stressed that West Germany sticks to the policy of the North Atlantic Alliance. During the talks with Brezhnev, he added, he will "make clear that the NATO two-track decision is still valid." He was referring to the NATO decision to deploy new-type missiles while carrying on nuclear arms talks with the Soviet Union.

Schmidt said he had the "full agreement of President Reagan and other Western governments" to meet Brezhnev.

He said the meeting results from West Germany's special role in East-West relations, born of its position on the dividing line between East and West. The meeting aims to improve superpower relations, he added.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

INDIA, FRANCE CONCERNED ABOUT GLOBAL TENSION

OW151558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, November 14 (XINHUA)--India and France, sharing concern about political and economic tensions throughout the world, today called for global dialogue between industrialized and developed countries to help restructure international economic relations.

According to a joint communique issued here today, at the end of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's three-day visit to France, France and India denounced the interferences some nations impose today on other nations, especially on nations incapable of posing military threats to others.

"It is the duty of the international community to look for ways and means through which can be restored and safeguarded the independence of countries which continue to be subjected to foreign domination or to external interventions or interferences," the communique said.

The communique stressed that "France and India are opposed to the extension of bloc confrontation" and are "concerned by the acceleration of the armament race notably on the part of nations holding the strongest arsenals."

During her stay here, the Indian prime minister held talks with French President Francois Mitterrand, Premier Pierre Mauroy and Minister of Foreign Relations Claude Cheysson.

It has been reported that the talks revealed differences of view between India and France on the problems in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Four agreements on cooperation in the fields of coal, hydro-electricity and petroleum production and the development of new energy sources were signed Friday by Indian and French officials.

On the possibility of France's sale of 150 Mirage 2000 fighter aircraft to India, Gandhi told reporters that talks on the 3-billion-dollar deal are to be continued.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI GENERAL CITED ON SRV TOXIC CHEMICALS

OW122011 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Bangkok, November 12 (XINHUA)--A senior Thai army officer has presented evidence to the United Nations that Vietnamese troops did use deadly chemicals in Kampuchea and Laos, the Thai paper MATICHON reported today.

Major General (Prayudh Sujpluem), director of the science department of the Royal Thai Army, in an exclusive interview with the newspaper, said Thai army has given the evidence to the United Nations agency concerned. He described Vietnam's use of toxic chemicals as "an extremely barbarous act."

Vietnamese troops have often sprayed chemicals on trees and grass from aircraft and guns to poison Kampuchean resistance forces, he said. The toxic chemical nicknamed "yellow rain" was used in the Bia Mountain area in central Laos in a bid to defeat Meo rebel forces, and Vietnamese troops have also put toxic chemicals into many of Kampuchea's water systems, killing or causing illness to many of the country's inhabitants, he added.

(Sujpluem) pointed out that the Thai army's science division has conducted extensive experiments on toxic chemicals provided by the Kampuchean refugees in Thailand, proving Vietnam's use of cyanide, hydrogen cyanide, G2 and many other toxic chemicals.

These toxic chemicals may damage the body's bloodstream and nervous system, (Sujpluem) said. The chemicals also may cause skin ulcers.

Without prompt treatment, (Sujpluem) explained, victims of G2 poison die within two or three hours after exposure. Victims of other toxic chemicals cannot survive more than 24 hours. Some of the toxic chemicals are almost difficult to detect because they are colorless, odorless and tasteless, making prevention of death for exposure victims almost impossible, he said.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LORD CARRINGTON REVIEWS UK'S FOREIGN POLICY

OW130125 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] London, November 10 (XINHUA)--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington stated in parliament today that the only realistic approach to the great majority of Britain's foreign policy objectives was cooperation with other countries, above all with its NATO allies, EEC partners and commonwealth countries and Britain must work for a strong Europe, in close partnership with a strong United States.

Defending Britain's membership of the EEC, Lord Carrington said in a foreign affairs debate in the House of Lords this afternoon that the European community was central, not just to Britain's wider political and economic interests, but to everybody in their daily lives.

He pointed out that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan had cast a blight not only upon that unhappy country, but, more importantly, on the entire relationship between the East and the West.

Referring to the recent anti-nuclear demonstrations in London and other European capitals, Lord Carrington said he welcomed public debate on nuclear weapons. But he stressed that the way to maintain peace in Europe was "to continue to deter aggression and work untiringly for balanced, verified and multilateral arms control."

Lord Carrington also told the House of Lords that his discussions with the Saudi leaders on the Middle East in Riyadh last week were encouraging and insisted that Crown Prince Fahd's eight-point proposal represented "an important and constructive step" towards a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UN CONDEMNATION OF ISRAELI REACTOR RAID

OW130318 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] United Nations, November 12 (XINHUA)--Israel today was again strongly condemned at the U.N. General Assembly for its armed attack on Iraqi nuclear installations last June.

Representative of Saudi Arabia Ga'afar al-Lagany declared that the Israeli attack was an act of aggression in violation of all the principles of international law and the U.N. Charter.

Lebanese representative Chawki Choueri said the Israel attack was "a premeditated and unjustified act" which represented an obstacle to the efforts and hopes for peace in the Middle East.

Moroccan representative Mehdi Mr'ani Zentar noted that Israel's attack on the Iraqi reactor was a defiance of all international rules. He suggested that all military supplies to Israel be suspended.

Representative of Egypt Ahmad 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid said what Israel had done was an act of self-destruction and had set back a few steps the establishment of trust in the Middle East. He said peace in the Middle East could not be established by aggression.

Representative of Sudan Umar al-Shaykh said the security council should be called on to institute effective enforcement actions to prevent Israel from further endangering international peace and security through its acts of aggression, continued policies of expansion, occupation and annexation. And Israel should pay adequate compensation for the material damage and loss of life suffered as a result of the act.

Representative of Kuwait Muhammad Abu al-Hasan called on the General Assembly to safeguard Iraq's full right to have its own programmes for the use of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes and economic development, and called on the security council to take measures to prevent Israel from repeating its aggression.

Representatives of Sri Lanka, Austria, Japan and many other countries also took part in the debate rebuking Israel for its attack.

The representative of the United States, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, however, voiced opposition to the debate and said that her delegation would vote against a draft resolution which condemns the Israeli aggression against Iraq. The friendship of the United States with Israel was "an enduring fact" and would not be altered by "occasional differences," she said.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SWEDEN DENIES DISTORTING FACTS IN SUBMARINE CASE

OW121752 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Stockholm, November 11 (XINHUA)—Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten today refuted the Soviet Union's accusations that Stockholm distorted the truth concerning a Soviet submarine that violated Swedish waters last month.

Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Igor Zemskov sent a statement to Sweden's ambassador to Moscow saying the Soviet submarine, believed to be carrying nuclear arms, "had run accidentally into Sweden's territorial waters" because of "navigational equipment failure," and the submarine had "absolutely nothing to do with Sweden's security and interest."

Ullsten firmly denied the Soviet allegations about Sweden distorting the facts and said during a television interview, "The Swedish military made a thorough investigation and found that it is impossible for a boat to go so far off course because of a navigational error." "We have accounted for all facts," he said.

Ullsten said Sweden indicated it was not willing to tolerate any intrusion of its territorial waters.

"Our relations with the Soviet Union have been under severe pressure because of measures taken by Moscow; measures for which it has full responsibility," he said.

The Swedish foreign minister also said the most significant aspect of the Soviet statement was its failure to mention nuclear weapons.

"We are surprised the Soviet Union has not rejected our statement that in all probability there were nuclear weapons on board the submarine."

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOVIET USE OF BIOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN ASIA

OW111321 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, November 10 (XINHUA)--It is becoming increasingly clear that the "yellow rain" which inflicted deaths in a brutal manner in Southeast Asia is a mycotoxin that can come only from the Soviet Union and that the Soviet Union has long been engaged in research of chemical and biological weapons.

The U.S. Government has completed analysis of further "yellow rain" samples, from both Kampuchea and Laos, revealing very high quantities of trichothecene mycotoxin, a poison which causes bloody diarrhea and often death.

Richard Burt, director of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs of the State Department today revealed three new samples before the subcommittee on arms control, oceans, international operations, and environment of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. One of the samples was water taken from a Kampuchean village of a "yellow rain" attack. The other two samples are from sites of separate attacks in Laos. All three of these samples contain very high levels of trichothecene mycotoxins. The results of the analysis, he said, confirmed earlier findings of the United States and reinforce the conclusions that a completely new class of weapons had been developed and was in use.

The Soviet Union had a long experience in the field of trichothecene toxicology and had done much research, including research into the massive production of trichothecene toxins, according to the official. Some such research, he said, had, in fact been done in Soviet institutes under military control, and with connections to the Soviet chemical weapons program.

In Afghanistan too the evidence of the use of chemical weapons has been rising. Based on information from U.S. intelligence and testimony of those who have fought on the Soviet side, he said, the United States is "certain that chemical weapons are being used in Afghanistan. These include irritants, new and as yet unidentified incapacitants, and familiar lethal agents, including nerve gas." A number of former Afghan military officers, trained in the Soviet Union in chemical warfare were said to have identified lethal agents brought into Afghanistan, have pinpointed the sites where these are stored, and have specified when they have been used. These reports are corroborated by reports from refugees and victims of these same attacks.

The State Department official listed several points to accuse the Soviet Union of being responsible for the use of chemical weapons. "The Soviet Union is, of course, directly involved in the fighting in Afghanistan, and thus in the use of chemical weapons in that country. In Laos and Kampuchea, on the other hand, these weapons would seem to be employed by indigenous forces--the Vietnamese, Laotians and Kampuchians. Nonetheless, the links to the Soviet Union are strong."

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BELGIAN GENERAL ELECTION DISCUSSED

OW102009 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Brussels, November 9 (XINHUA) --Economic factors played a large part in the results of Sunday's national election, in which the Christian Socialists who had led the Belgian governments since World War II lost significantly, according to observers here.

The Interior Ministry reported today that the Flemish and Walloon Social Christian parties declined from 82 to 61 seats in the lower house. The main winner of the election, the conservative Liberals in Flanders and Wallonia, increased from 37 to 51 seats, and the socialists in both regions from 58 to 62.

Since the last general election in December, 1978, Belgium has had five governments. The last cabinet led by Mark Eyskens resigned on September 21 because the coalition failed to reach an agreement on measures to revitalize national economy, particularly to save the steel industry in the Walloon region.

King Baudouin asked Deputy Prime Minister Willy Claes to form a new government but Claes' attempt failed.

The result of the recent election has caused widespread comments among political circles and the mass media.

Explaining the victory of his party, president of the Walloon Liberal Reformist Party Jan Gol said it was due to the failure of the outgoing coalition government to rid the country of economic woes. The voters, he said, wanted less government interference and a more liberal economic policy.

Observers here predicted that it would be difficult to form a new government immediately, in view of the results of the general election. A right-of-the-center government was expected to be formed by the liberals in alliance with the Christian Socialists.

The political pattern has changed with the election but the situation is not yet clear, the paper LA CITE noted.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KUWAITI PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES GCC, MIDEAST

OW110350 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Kuwait, November 10 (XINHUA)--The Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sa'ad al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah said here today that Kuwait and the other five member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] will do their utmost to protect the interests of the Gulf and defend their independence and sovereignty.

In an interview with the Bahraini *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ*, Sa'ad said that the accomplishments of the GCC in the past six months "encourage us to look to the future with satisfaction and optimism." He expressed his confidence that the council would "realise the hopes bent on it for the welfare and prosperity of our people and the fulfilment of their hopes and aspirations."

Referring to the danger to the region, he said that Kuwait considers Israel "the fundamental and prime danger threatening the whole Arab nation." Despite international resolutions, he said, Israel is continuing to occupy Arab territories, refusing to recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and waging a succession of aggressions against Lebanon.

"We believe that the Israeli danger will continue to exist and threaten the security and sovereignty of the whole Arab nation and expose world stability and peace to danger unless the Palestinian question is resolved justly and permanently," Sa'ad noted.

Sa'ad stressed that foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Gulf countries is another danger to the region.

Asked to comment on the absence of a common Arab strategy following the Camp David agreements which the Arabs rejected, he said restoration of Arab solidarity should be the springboard for any pan-Arab strategy to deal with the challenges and dangers threatening the Arab nation.

On hints by some American officials that Washington might recognise the PLO, he expressed the hope that the United States "adopts a balanced policy based on justice and right in tackling the Middle East conflict and realises where its ultimate interests lie."

In reply to Kuwait's role in the Arab arena, he said, "Kuwait has played a positive role in resolving Arab disputes out of a sense of pan-Arab responsibility and will always play a full role either by taking a personal initiative or through contributions in joint effort for purifying Arab atmospheres [as received] and closing Arab ranks and solidarity."

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION MEETING OPENS IN GENEVA

OW110749 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Geneva, November 10 (XINHUA)--The 38th international conference on education opened here today with the participation of representatives from 118 countries, including 60 ministers of education.

Addressing the opening session, the director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), (Amodou Mahtar M'bow), spoke of the current situation of education in the world and set a number of targets in education to be realized in the coming decades.

According to (M'bow), the total number of pupils and students in the world, including pre-school children, had risen from 343 million in 1960 to 692 million today. In the developing countries as a whole, there had been a spectacular increase, from 22 to 32 per cent between 1970 and 1980, in enrollment rates at all levels. In the industrialized countries they had gone up from 70 to 79 per cent.

The world percentage of GNP devoted to public education had risen from 3.7 to 5.7 per cent between 1960 and 1975, but had hardly advanced in recent years. This stagnation was to a large extent the result of a falling off in the growth of educational spending in industrialized countries which alone accounted for more than 88 per cent of the total of public expenditure on education in the world. The percentage of GNP devoted to education in developing countries as a whole had risen from 3.3 per cent in 1970 to 4.1 per cent in 1978. There was nevertheless still a wide disparity when compared with the industrialized countries.

While the world illiteracy rate had fallen from 39.3 percent in 1960 to 28.9 per cent last year, the absolute number of illiterates had increased, reaching 814 million in 1980, he said.

Speaking of the evolution of education in the next twenty years, (M'bow) said, "Humanity should succeed in stamping out illiteracy, which humiliated hundreds of millions of men and women at the same time as it acted as a brake on economic and social progress." "It was important to reduce serious educational inequalities between individuals, between social groups, and among the nations," he stressed.

At this morning's plenary meeting, V. Pereira Crespo, minister of education of Portugal, was elected president of the conference and the participants also elected eight vice-presidents including Chinese Vice-Minister of Education Gao Yi.

The international conference on education is convened every other year under the auspices of UNESCO. The main themes of the current session are development of education in the future in the light of global needs and world problems, the interaction between education and productive work, and the world's major trends in education. The conference will continue till November 19.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NORWEGIAN LEADERS URGE DEFENSE AGAINST USSR SUBMARINES

OW100749 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Stockholm, November 9 (XINHUA)--Norwegian military and government leaders, shocked by the presence of a Soviet submarine carrying nuclear weapons in Sweden's territorial waters, have urged the need to strengthen Norway's self defence capabilities, according to reports received here.

Foreign Minister Sverre Strøm has told the Norwegian TV that it is absolutely indefensible that a submarine with nuclear weapons should sail the seas close to the shores of other countries. Surveillance in Norwegian waters will have to be increased, he stressed.

Minister of Defence Anders C. Sjaastad has warned that Norway must now assume that Soviet submarines of the similar type can carry nuclear weapons. This puts the Baltic Sea, a 'sea of peace,' in another light, and the Soviet guarantee for a possible nuclear weapon-free zone will no longer be acceptable.

Sjaastad questioned whether foreign submarines, which have often been observed in Norwegian territorial waters, are equipped with nuclear warheads. The rules of procedure in the event of violations by foreign submarines would now have to be reviewed in the light of information received from the Swedish Government, he declared.

General Sverre Hamre, chief of defence, said on Norwegian television he was shocked to hear that Soviet submarines of the whiskey class should carry nuclear weapons. He recalled that a foreign submarine believed to be of the whiskey class had been observed in the Sogne Fjord of Norway.

It is frightening that such submarines are not only equipped with conventional weapons but are also prepared for nuclear war. This made the situation more critical and called for a reassessment of the Soviet concept for maritime warfare, he noted.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ITALIAN, INDIAN PRIME MINISTERS DISCUSS GLOBAL PEACE

OW120850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, November 11 (XINHUA)--Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini said today that he and visiting Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi agreed on the need to defend peace through global negotiations between the developing and industrialized countries.

He was speaking at a press conference given jointly by him and the Indian prime minister at his office.

On the situation in Asia, Spadolini expressed "deep concern" over the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan.

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, who was also present on the occasion, told reporters that the situation in Afghanistan had upset the equilibrium in the region. He reaffirmed Italy's demand for the withdrawal of Soviet troops and the recognition of Afghanistan's sovereignty and non-aligned status.

Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi said, "We always oppose any form of outside intervention and we continue to oppose it." But she added that she was against double standards. And in her mind the West has not always condemned foreign interference.

She said there are no secret provisions in the Indian-Soviet Friendship Treaty and there is no reason for making amendment to the treaty.

On nuclear arms negotiations, Spadolini said he and the Indian prime minister shared the view that European countries should seek ways for global negotiations on nuclear arms and they were aware of the increasingly clear role Europe should play as a political entity.

Spadolini said he did not think one could envisage today the idea of a limited nuclear confrontation in Europe.

Touching on the recent north-south summit in Mexico, he said, "There have been encouraging signs on the road to global, north-south negotiations since the Cancun meeting." "We don't believe there could be genuine peace with the existence of injustice and real economic growth with the existence of great disparity between rich and poor," he added.

The Indian prime minister arrived here for an official visit on November 9 after visiting Bulgaria and has held talks with Prime Minister Spadolini and President Sandro Pertini.

It is reported that during the talks both sides underlined willingness to strengthen bilateral economic and trade ties. In addition to a credit of 40 million U.S. dollars, Italy will provide for India a new loan of 100 million dollars in 1982-83. More Italian business will be involved in projects of India's Sixth Five-Year Plan.

Mrs. Gandhi will leave here for France tomorrow.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROMANIAN, SFRY PRESIDENTS' JOINT STATEMENT

OW112024 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, November 10 (XINHUA)--Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Sergej Kraigher of the Presidency of Yugoslavia in a joint statement Tuesday expressed worries about the worsening of the international situation and urged peoples of various countries to "firmly and strongly oppose power politics, arms race and the policy of intensifying world tension," according to Romanian News Agency.

The joint statement was issued by the two leaders after their talks on the international situation and bilateral relations. Sergej Kraigher had an official visit here as a guest of the Romanian president on November 9 and 10.

The joint statement said that the grave threat to the independence and freedom of the people in the world and to world peace and security results from the current unsolved problems and the occurrence of new crises and armed conflicts, the policy of strength and domination, the increasingly frequent resorts to intervention and interference in internal affairs of other states, the absence of progress in dealing with acute problems of the developing countries, and the deepening of the world economic crisis.

The statement pointed out that the whole international community must make greater efforts ever than before to oppose power politics and the policy of intervention and hegemonism pursued by the imperialists and new and old colonialists as well as any forms of control and suppression.

The statement said that Romania and Yugoslavia reiterated their positions as follows: To prohibit the use of nuclear weapons and any other mass lethal weapons, to stop the production of these weapons and to destroy them. As partial disarmament measures, it is necessary to dismantle foreign military bases, withdraw foreign troops and weapons into their own territories, to dissolve military blocs and to freeze and cut military spendings, armed forces and weapons. The strongest military powers must adopt these measures first.

Both countries hold that all international disputes must be solved through negotiations peacefully on the basis of the U.N. Charter.

The two countries are determined to expand their cooperation in the fields of science, culture, education, journalism, tourism and sports.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ISRAEL MOVES AGAINST PALESTINIAN STUDENTS

OW101851 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA)--Israeli occupation authorities have carried out a wave of arrests and detentions of Palestinian university students, and put Arab university administrators and professors under house arrests in the occupied West Bank.

This is one of the most massive suppression of university students since Israel occupied this Arab territory 14 years ago.

Since November 2, the Palestinian students have repeatedly held demonstrations in the occupied West Bank against the Israeli move to replace the military administration with a civilian one. They considered this move as a continuation of the Israeli policy of occupation in a new form. On November 4, the Israeli authorities ordered the indefinite closing of the Bir Zeit University, the biggest Palestinian university in the West Bank area. On November 8, students in Nablus, Ramallah and Bethlehem took to streets, threw stones to Israeli military vehicles and burned tires to block traffic. Dozens of student demonstrators have been injured as Israeli troops broke up meetings, and around 30 were arrested.

On November 9, the Israeli authorities arrested large numbers of students, detained and brought to trial the vice-president of the Bir Zeit University. Several Arab administrators and professors have been put under house arrest for an unspecified period.

The Israeli authorities also closed the newspaper AL-FAJR, a Palestinian daily published in Jerusalem, which supported the demonstrators.

Israeli troops were reinforced in Ramallah, near Bir Zeit, to prepare a still larger suppression.

The Ramallah Municipal Council in a telegram to Prime Minister Menachem Begin strongly denounced Israel's suppression of Palestinian students and demanded the release of arrested students.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FAO DIRECTOR GENERAL VIEWS WORLD FOOD PROBLEMS

OW100720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, November 9 (XINHUA)--A lasting solution to the world food problem is increased agricultural output by developing nations, stated FAO [UN Food and Agriculture Organization] director-general Edouard Saouma here today.

Saouma was speaking at the 21st session of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization.

He said "The tensions that stem from food shortages have proved to be one of the most powerful factors of destabilization." "It is highly disturbing that carryover stocks of cereals at the end of the 1981-82 season are expected to be still below the 17-18 percent of world consumption which we regard as the very minimum necessary for food security," he said.

"It means that there will be only about 60 million tons of cereals available to meet abnormal import requirements, if there should be widespread harvest failures next year," he said. If there were such failures, he added, "there is no mechanism to ensure that poorer, food-deficit countries would be able to obtain the supplies they need."

Saouma stressed the importance of a food security system and proposed a global security reserve of at least 25 to 30 million tons of wheat. He said that "world food security must be high on the list of topics for the forthcoming global negotiations."

Turning to the agricultural trade problems, Saouma said that recent price weakness in commodities from the developing countries "lead us to fear that in 1981, for the first time in history, the credit balance in the agricultural trade of the developing countries may be eliminated."

"The difficulties of the developing nations in agricultural trade need to be tackled on a comprehensive, across-the-board basis in any round of global negotiations," he said.

Saouma stressed that while trade can make a major contribution towards solving world food problems, the key to a lasting solution is increased agricultural output by developing nations, combined with greater purchasing power for the poor, enabling them to buy more food and better food.

At today's session, Edouard Saouma was reelected director-general of FAO.

The 21st session of FAO was opened on November 7, when Bhutan, Equatorial Guinea, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, Tonga and Zimbabwe were admitted as full FAO members. This brings FAO membership to 152.

China was elected a member of the general committee.

The session will end on November 27.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MARCOS URGES ASEAN TO FOLLOW UP ON CANCUN

OW091817 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Manila, November 9 (XINHUA)--Philippine President Marcos today said the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) must actively follow up the results of the recent north-south dialogue in Cancun, Mexico, during global negotiations at the United Nations General Assembly.

Addressing the national assembly, Marcos said hard work is necessary to resolve the procedures and agenda for the negotiations, and he expects the Philippines--and ASEAN--to play an active role.

Describing the Cancun conference as a success, Marcos said "It was a worthwhile--a heroic--undertaking, and it brought the world a little distance away from confusion and conflict. The conference turned the world toward a vista of what the community of nations can do--if only the members are reasonable, open and mutually respectful of each other's interests and dignity."

Marcos was the only head of state among the ASEAN countries who attended the conference and offered four proposals to the conference. His proposals concerned food; money and financial issues; trade negotiations; and energy. These issues answered not only the basic needs and problems of the Philippines, but also those of Southeast Asia and the immense geographical reach of the Third World, he said.

Marcos called for united action among members of the ASEAN in the preparatory meeting of the United Nations General Assembly to decide the agenda and procedure for global negotiations when he met envoys of other ASEAN countries earlier today.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPAN, THAILAND SHOW CONCERN FOR KAMPUCHEA

OW070853 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, November 7 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and his Thai counterpart Prem Tinsulanon in a communique issued last night voiced welcome to the United Nations General Assembly's resolution on Kampuchea and reaffirmed support for an early comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem through withdrawal of foreign troops.

Prem, who arrived here on November 4 for a state visit, held talks with Suzuki the following day, which centered on the Kampuchean problem and bilateral economic cooperation.

Japan assured Thailand of all-round support for its stand on the Kampuchean problem and "energetic and positive cooperation" in its economic construction, the communique said.

During the talks, Suzuki once again stressed the need "to strengthen Japan-ASEAN relations" and "to give all-round support to the stand of ASEAN countries, the Front-line country Thailand in particular, on the Kampuchean problem which is the major source of tension in Southeast Asia."

At a press conference here yesterday, Prem spoke highly of the U.N. declaration and proposal on Kampuchea and the "encouraging progress" made at the meeting of three Kampuchean resistance forces for the establishment of a coalition government. "This," he said, "reflects the resolve to make concerted efforts to free the country from the rule by a foreign country and restore to their people the right to self-determination."

The Japanese Government has decided to provide a loan of 15 billion yen (65 million dollars) for building a natural gas separation project in Thailand.

Prem and his party left here today for Kansai and will leave Japan tomorrow.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EEC TO ADHERE TO VENICE DECLARATION ON MIDEAST

OW100756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] London, November 9 (XINHUA)—British Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher indicated here today that Britain and other European community countries would adhere to the Venice declaration which advocates participation by the Palestine Liberation Organization in the Middle East peace talks.

Speaking at a press conference after talks with Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini in the regular series of Anglo-Italian summits, Mrs. Thatcher said that the community considered the Venice declaration issued last year, which has met with American criticism and Israeli opposition, as being complementary to the Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel. "We adhere to the Venice declaration...and we shall continue to adhere to it," she stressed.

She confirmed that the four community member states—Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands—were ready to take part in the U.S.-sponsored Sinai peace-keeping force. She also made it clear that Britain was prepared to play its part in supervising stability in the Sinai after the Israelis handed it back to Egypt.

In a T.V. interview broadcast here yesterday, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington reiterated that the PLO must be involved "in any settlement and in any negotiations." "I know some people find that a very offensive remark, but it is no good ignoring reality," he pointed out.

Lord Carrington repeated his willingness to meet PLO leader Yassir 'Arafat "if it would help the peace process along." He said: "I would have thought that the really useful thing that would come out of a meeting would be an acceptance by the PLO that the state of Israel does exist; that it has a right to live within secure boundaries and in security and safety, and there it is, provided that the Israelis recognise that the Palestinians, too, have rights."

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOLIDARITY SUGGESTS 13 NOVEMBER NEGOTIATION MEETING

OW100709 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, November 9 (XINHUA)--The Solidarity Union, in a message to the government this evening, suggested that negotiators from both sides meet on November 13 to discuss the agenda and topics of their negotiations.

The Solidarity leaders have decided to discuss six topics in the talks with the government, including the setting up of a social council for the national economy.

A Solidarity spokesman announced that the Solidarity Presidium which met in Gdansk today has decided to set up six special teams: (1) social council for the national economy and the union's social supervision commission, (2) access to the mass media, (3) economic reform, (4) regional autonomy and elections for the local people's councils, (5) juridical and court reformation, and (6) price reformation, consultation and subsidy system.

The presidium has appointed Grzegorz Palka, Jacek Merkel, Zbigniew Bujak and three other presidium members to head the teams.

The Solidarity-government talks are resumed after party first secretary and prime minister Wojciech Jaruzelski, Roman Catholic Church's primate Jozef Glemp and Solidarity leader Lech Walesa met a week ago.

The protracted talks between Solidarity and the government suspended three months ago due to differences on the problems of worker self-management and access to the mass media. Now, both sides have expressed the wish to reopen the talks, but there are still many differences.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa said recently that he was "a cautious optimist" toward the negotiations.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PZPR POLITBURO REAFFIRMS CONSULTATION POSITION

OW110758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, November 10 (XINHUA)—The Politburo of the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] reaffirmed at a meeting today "the idea of consultation between all patriotic forces that stand for the basis of the fundamental principles of the system of the People's Republic of Poland."

Approving party first secretary and prime minister Wojciech Jaruzelski's meetings with the archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church, the Solidarity Union, other independent trade unions and the leaders of other social, youth and cultural organizations on the formation of a front of national agreement, the party Politburo declared, "All citizens observing the interest of the socialist motherland, whether he is a party member, a trade union member or a Catholic, can join the ranks of consultation."

The Polish News Agency PAP said that the Politburo held that the basis of the front of national agreement is the working class in alliance with the peasant class and the intellectuals. The Politburo pointed out that this consultation must not only be conducted with social forces concerned at the central, provincial and village levels as well as in factories, but must also be carried out within the party organs at various levels.

The Politburo also suggested that a preparatory group composed of political, union and social activists be set up to make preparations for the front of national agreement.

Finally, the Politburo expressed the hope that the program for consultation would be realized under the condition of social stability and free from disturbance.

At a meeting yesterday, the Polish Council of Ministers also approved Jaruzelski's meetings with various social forces. The meeting thought that "the result of these meetings, especially the idea of a front of national agreement, is in conformity with the political line stipulated in the resolutions of the Ninth Congress of the Polish Party. It is also in conformity with the stand of alliance between the party and all constructive forces in the country."

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH PARTIES GROUP APPROVES CONSULTATION IDEA

OW120838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, November 11 (XINHUA)--The Polish Joint-Action Committee held a meeting here today to discuss the role and status of the proposed front of national agreement in the People's Republic of Poland.

The joint-action committee, composed of the United Workers' Party, the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party, supported the United Workers' Party's proposal yesterday for setting up preparatory groups by political, trade union and social activists to study the formation of a front of national agreement.

The joint-action committee meeting pointed out that, a PAP report said, "The idea of consultation suggested in accordance with Poland's constitutional principles is an essential condition and also an effective way for overcoming crisis and realizing socialist renewal. The meeting stressed that the front of national agreement should be founded on the basis of treating all participants as partners, and respecting their autonomy and characteristics, organizations and citizens alike.

The joint-action committee heard and approved the United Workers' Party first secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski's report on the results of his meetings with various social forces for the formation of the front of national agreement.

The joint-action committee called on the three parties' organizations at all levels to support efforts for the realization of the idea of consultation.

The meeting was attended by leaders of the three parties Wojciech Jaruzelski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Roman Malinowski and Edward Kowalczyk.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES MEASURES TO OVERCOME CRISIS

OW121302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Vienna, November 11 (XINHUA)--The Polish Government will take political measures on its own to free Poland from the present crisis on the basis of fuller democracy, said Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek at a banquet given by his Austrian counterpart Tuesday.

The foreign minister, who just ended his three-day visit here today, also noted that it could only be done on the basis of maintaining the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party and implementing Poland's obligations to the Warsaw Treaty organization.

At the banquet, Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr criticized "the policy which brings about no detente but tension." He expressed understanding of the Polish situation and the hope that Poland would abide by the coal contract to supply Austria with one million tons of coal this year.

Polish foreign minister declared at a press conference before his departure today that Poland will conduct a "comprehensive economic reform" from the beginning of next year in light of the experience of Yugoslavia and Hungary.

During the visit, Czyrek had talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr and the Minister of Commerce Josef Staribacher. They discussed bilateral economic relations and the international situation.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'PLIGHT' OF POLISH FOREIGN TRADE EXAMINED

OW081720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 8 Nov 81

["News Analysis: Poland's Foreign Trade in Plight—by XINHUA Correspondent Jing Wuwu"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Warsaw, November 7 (XINHUA)—Poland's foreign trade continues to deteriorate with no indication of an improvement in the near future.

This debt-ridden country plagued by a current economic recession has fallen into a trade plight that has not been experienced for more than 30 years.

During the past decade, Poland relied heavily on foreign loans to support its economy. As a result, the trade deficit continued year after year and international payments steadily worsened. The country's present leaders have been trying to correct this situation but have failed so far.

Since large-scale worker strikes last summer, Poland's industrial production has steadily declined and agricultural output has fallen far short of the consumer's demand. Both of these factors have to a serious extent adversely affected exports.

For example, coal formerly was an important source of Poland's foreign exchange. Coal exports declined from 41.4 million tons in 1979 to 31.1 million last year.

As a result of the fact that coal production has been worse than expected, it is estimated that Poland will only export 17 million tons this year. This alone amounts to 1.5 billion U.S. dollars less in income for the country this year.

Exports of light and chemical industrial products, food and other commodities have also been limited. Poland's export of copper to countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance was cut 23 percent in the first nine months of this year.

This decline in exports has produced many repercussions. First, the decline in exports to the West has caused a big reduction in imports of raw materials from the West. This has forced the government to seek assistance from the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Second, Poland has also had to spend a considerable amount of foreign currency on importing food to help reduce the country's serious food shortage.

One Polish newspaper reported that Poland spent 1.8 billion U.S. dollars on importing food (including fodder and cereals) by September this year. This is an increase of 200 million U.S. dollars more than the total amount for last year.

Financial Minister Krzak announced at a news conference that the figure has now skyrocketed to 2.5 billion U.S. dollars, which accounts for half of the total amount of imports from the West this year.

The decline in exports has also caused the country's foreign trade and international payments to worsen.

The government originally planned a 4 percent cut in exports this year and a 2 percent reduction in imports. However, in this year's first three quarters the country had a 15.4 percent reduction in exports and a 10.1 percent reduction in imports. Exports to Western countries dropped 25 percent, and imports from these countries dropped 24.7 percent.

By September Poland's trade deficit had reached 2.5 billion U.S. dollars. Two billion are deficits from trading with the council's member countries, mainly the Soviet Union. The average amount of trade deficit in the nine years between 1971 and 1979 had been 1.6 billion U.S. dollars.

According to official figures, by the beginning of September, Poland's long- and medium-term foreign debts had increased to 25 billion U.S. dollars from the 1980 figure of 23 billion dollars.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

REUNIFICATION ACCELERATION--Pyongyang, November 16 (XINHUA)--NODONG SINMUN in an article today made an appeal for holding dialogues among the northern part of Korea, the patriotic forces in the southern part of Korea and those abroad to accelerate the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. It is necessary to end any foreign interference and eliminate north-south confrontation, the article added. It pointed out that the South Korean Chon Tu-hwan clique has obstructed the democrats and representatives of various circles in the southern part of Korea from taking part in a great national assembly proposed by the northern part of Korea. Therefore, it is meaningless and no use to hold dialogue with the Chon Tu-hwan clique. [Text] [OW161305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 16 Nov 81]

ARMISTICE VIOLATIONS--Pyongyang, November 10 (XINHUA)--Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side at the 408th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission in Panmunjom yesterday vehemently accused the United States and the South Korean clique for their successive and unscrupulous violations of the armistice agreements, according to a KCNA report. After citing a number of incidents of the U.S.-South Korean provocations in the Demilitarized Zone and intrusions into the airspace north of the military demarcation line, Han Chu-kyong pointed out that violations of the armistice agreements including military provocations and espionage acts committed by the enemy side during the period from August 27 to October 31 totalled 4,080 cases. He strongly demanded that the enemy side promptly stop such provocative acts. [Text] [OW101241 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 10 Nov 81]

VIETNAM CHEMICAL WEAPONS--Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA)--Meetings were held in government offices of Democratic Kampuchea and in theaters of war such as Oddorreanchey in the past few days to denounce the Vietnamese authorities for using chemical weapons, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea. The radio reported that since the beginning of the present dry season, Vietnamese troops have repeatedly spread toxic chemicals with aircraft and artillery in many villages of Battambang, Kom Pot, Siem Reap provinces. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese authorities in Kampuchea have also sent agents to poison water sources and rice fields. As a result, hundreds of people, including children,

were poisoned and some killed. At the meetings, the people pledged to deal still heavier blows at the enemy. They also urged the United Nations and the World Community to take effective measures to stop the Vietnamese use of chemical weapons. [Text] [OW101219 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 10 Nov 81]

POLISH STRIKE SETTLED--Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA)--Solidarity Union leaders and authorities in Poland's Zielona Gora area reached an agreement today ending a strike by 160,000 workers that had paralyzed the region for 19 days. According to reports from Western news agencies, the Zielona Gora walkout, costing more than 5 million dollars a day in lost production, had been the biggest and longest strike by the Solidarity Union. The strike had helped to delay the resumption of talks at the national level between the Solidarity Trade Union and the government, UPI, a U.S. news service, has reported. The only other reported ongoing wildcat strike is in the coal mining city of Sosnowiec, 155 miles southwest of Warsaw. [Text] [OW091806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 9 Nov 81]

CSO: 4000/15

PARTY AND STATE

SELECT OUTSTANDING CADRES TO RESHAPE LEADERSHIP

Public Opinion Pools

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO correspondents Chen Zhenhua [7115 2182 5478] and Wang Qiuqiu [3769 3008 3808]: "Jian'ou County Adopts the Method of 'Public Opinion Polls' To Select Outstanding Middle-Aged and Younger Cadres"]

[Text] The CCP Committee of Jian'ou County, Fujian Province, has adopted the method of "public opinion polls" to select outstanding middle-aged and younger cadres and to survey and consolidate the leading bodies of communes, county-level offices, departments, and bureaus. Since July 1980, the Party Committee of Jian'ou County has sent four work teams to various communes and townships where "public opinion polls" were taken on 15 different occasions. On the basis of the county organizational department's evaluation, college and high school graduates accounted for nearly 60 percent of the 53 outstanding middle-aged and younger cadres selected to fill positions on leading bodies at commune and higher levels.

The targets of the survey by the county party committee include all cadres and staff members of county- and commune-level offices, commune-operated enterprises and establishments, and principal cadres of production brigades.

The specific steps in this direction are as follows:

First, the personnel involved were organized to study the series of important speeches concerning the training of successors delivered by leading comrades on the Central Committee and the guidelines of the Central Organizational Work Forum, so that they could get a clear understanding of the criteria for selecting cadres, the requirements for forming the leading bodies of revolutionary, younger, well-educated, professionally competent cadres, and the meaning and objective of why cadres should be selected.

Second, cadres are being recommended through group discussions. The leadership has set no regulations or standards for this. It emphasizes only the reason for recommendation. No restrictions are imposed on the nominations. Only qualifications rather than personality are emphasized in the course of the discussions.

Third, "public opinion polls" are taken in the course of selection. The masses are required to fill out a recommendation form so that they can fully express their opinions.

The form, which was printed by the county, consists of items such as names to be recommended, reasons for their recommendation (for example, whether they have professional skills and whether they can meet the three criteria), and positions suggested for the candidates. Meanwhile, remarks regarding the competency as well as the shortcomings of certain leading cadres in the leading bodies are solicited, along with suggestions on how to help them improve their skills, or whether they should be transferred, demoted, or dismissed from office. The information given in the recommendation form must be correct and true. Recommenders are not required to sign their names on the form, nor will the completed form be made public. The completed forms should be submitted to a special leading group of the organizational department of the county party committee for examination. They are recorded and processed into data which can be used as a basis for further evaluating the candidates. After the forms are verified, they are destroyed.

These recommendations from the masses have proven very accurate, because those they have recommended are persons with whom they come in daily contact—persons whose strengths and weaknesses are well known to them. After being appointed to the leading posts, those middle-aged and younger cadres recommended by the masses have proved capable of strictly disciplining themselves, assuming an active role, and taking the initiative in their work. In this way they have scored new successes in their new leading posts.

Commentary on Cadres

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Oct 81 p 3

[Commentary: "The Mass Line Must Be Followed in Selecting Cadres"]

[Text] The method of "public opinion polls" has been adopted by the CCP Committee of Jian'ou County, Fujian Province, in its efforts to select outstanding middle-aged and younger cadres and to survey and streamline the leading bodies of communes, country-level departments, offices, and bureaus. This is a superior method of selecting cadres and conforms to the mass line.

Although many leading comrades can talk glibly about the importance of the mass line and the tremendous role it can play, they often cannot take prompt and resolute action and make truly conscientious efforts to put it into effect. They like to count on only a few associates to work something out in an apathetic manner, rather than devote themselves to acquainting the masses with the current situation and keeping them informed about the policy in a way that stimulates them to take the initiative and demonstrate their creative power. Thus they have failed in their duty to get the job done as originally expected. Take for example the selection of outstanding middle-aged and younger cadres and the consolidation of leading bodies. The leadership in some localities and units have relied on a few people behind closed doors to dig into the personnel files for a list of names of candidates. In the end, whatever the outcome, on the list of nominees are still those few individuals who are familiar to the leadership.

In response to the demands of the masses, the leadership in some localities and units has solicited their opinions in form but not in essence, because the regulations they have established for this purpose have ruled out the possibility that cadres favored by the masses can move upward or that others disliked by them can

be demoted. Nothing substantial can be accomplished by merely implementing the mass line as a matter of formality.

By allowing the masses to express their opinions fully in "public opinion polls," and by pooling their wisdom in a highly democratic way, the Jian'ou County Party Committee has produced better results in selecting outstanding middle-aged and younger cadres and in consolidating the leading bodies. Regarding this, the people often say: "The masses have clear eyes." The reason is that whoever has strengths or weaknesses and whoever is competent or not is closely watched by the masses. The collective view of the majority of people on this matter is often more accurate, more comprehensive, and more reliable than those views voiced by a few individuals or a minority. This method of selecting the members of leading bodies, to the satisfaction of both the leadership and the masses, will lead them to place strict demands on themselves and will induce them to take the initiative in their work—with the blessing and under the tutelage of the masses.

Those leaders who have had difficulty finding competent middle-aged and younger cadres to reshape their leading bodies are urged to leave their offices, move out of their familiar small circles, and adopt appropriate measures to widely solicit opinions from the masses in their localities and units. If this is done, they will find themselves in a better position to get things done.

Only by following the mass line can we do a good job in many fields of endeavor and avoid making mistakes. This approach should be followed not only in selecting outstanding middle-aged and younger cadres and in streamlining the leading bodies, but also in carrying out many other tasks.

We hope that in the course of developing the four modernizations and other specific work, the leadership at all levels can truly keep in close touch with the masses and conscientiously follow the mass line, so as to do a good job for the entire party and the people throughout the country.

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PARTY AND STATE

ATTRACT OVERSEAS CHINESE CAPITAL TO MODERNIZE GUANGDONG

Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Zhao Yuanhao [6392 0337 5185]: "Talk About Ways To Demonstrate Guangdong's 'Superiority'"]

[Text] In order to speed up the development of modernization in Guangdong, the province must consider it absolutely necessary to "exhibit its strengths and overcome its weaknesses"--to create favorable conditions and overcome its shortcomings in a way that takes into account the specific local situation. During the past few years, articles along this line have been written by many people. Although most of the articles dealing with the special topic of Guangdong's and Guangzhou's "superiority" are based on facts and sound persuasive and convincing, I have always felt that the depth of this issue concerning their real "superiority" seemingly remains untouched. This is why I want to take this opportunity to discuss this matter concerning Guangdong's "superiority" from the standpoint of my personal understanding.

I feel that one of its greatest genuine "assets" is the more than 20 million overseas Chinese (including foreign citizens of Chinese origin) and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao whose origins are in Guangdong. If we can rally them behind our cause, if we can formulate correct principles, policies, and plans and put them into effect, and if we can make a conscientious effort to overcome the shortcomings in our leadership, the development of modernization in Guangdong can certainly be accelerated.

The first prerequisite for the development of the modernization program is capital. Without the proper size of investment, modernization is impossible. At present, investment in our country remains far from adequate; relatively serious imbalances still exist in the sectors of finance, credit, supply, and foreign exchange currency. Each year, the amount of investment made by the state is limited. Although it is necessary to attract foreign capital, we have to consider our ability to repay it. In that way we can import foreign capital in a well-planned and well-calculated way. As far as the attraction of foreign capital is concerned, the importation of "foreign capital" provided by overseas Chinese residents and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao seems more preferable than that extended by foreign governments and foreigners in general. The reason for this is that overseas Chinese residents and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao are "our own people" who are in a better position to understand their homeland. Although their investment in their homeland should bear "profits," and although they cannot keep money-losing businesses going indefinitely, upon their return to their homeland these investors can bring with them at least a patriotic heart. This point is very important. Can overseas

Chinese residents provide capital? Yes. It was learned that in 1978, overseas Chinese bank deposits in New York's Chinatown alone reached \$10.8 billion; the total amount of overseas Chinese bank deposits in the major cities of California exceeded \$10 billion. Capital possessed by overseas Chinese in other major cities of the United States and other countries is also large. Over the past years, the economic power of the Chinese in Hong Kong has grown so great that they can compete with foreign capitalists. This shows that the problem of capital can be solved by mobilizing the vast numbers of overseas Chinese and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao to make investments in the development of the modernization program in their homeland.

The second prerequisite for the development of the modernization program is manpower. Money must be coupled with talented personnel who know its effective use. This is why we need a large number of engineers, technicians, and economic managers of industry, commerce, communications, and foreign trade. As a result of the 10-year turmoil, the shortage of talented personnel in our country appears to be very acute. Talented personnel in the overseas Chinese community and in the community compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao are numerous. For example, in the United States there are more than 4,000 college professors of Chinese origin; half of the nearly 1,000 senior researchers at America's largest computer research institute (Bell Research Institute) are of Chinese origin; half of the presidents of the 18 engineering societies in the United States are of Chinese origin. Thousands of scientists, researchers, engineers, lawyers, and doctors in the United States are of Chinese origin. The technicians, economic managers, doctors, lawyers, and professors of Chinese origin in other countries and Hong Kong and Macao are also numerous. The overwhelming majority of overseas Chinese residents love their homeland and are patriots. They are also willing to serve their motherland's modernization program under specific conditions. While in the United States, I met many experts, most of whom earnestly told me that once the motherland needs their services and lets them know the nature of the missions demanded of them, many of them are willing to take trips back to their motherland at their own expense and devote from 6 months to 1 or 2 years to serving the country without pay.

Both money and manpower can be made available to Guangdong as its greatest potential "superior asset." But once money is available, how can we use it and how can we pay it back? As long as this problem remains unsolved, the money will not arrive. Even if it comes, we would not dare to use it. As soon as manpower is available, how can we put it to the best use? Ineffective utilization will lead to waste and will scare away those who arrive later on. In the final analysis, it is necessary to solve problems in our leadership.

Correct Leadership consists of the following essential points:

Every leader should exhibit an excellent style in his work. He must have a conscientious mind and a sense of responsibility, and never pass the buck. He should remain modest, be dedicated to democracy and the public interest, and be willing to sacrifice his private interests. He should never drag his feet in the face of problems that need to be solved.

The leadership should adopt correct principles and policies and conscientiously put them into effect. After a principle or policy is adopted, no attempt should be made to change it. Instead, resolute efforts should be made to carry it out. In the

course of rallying the overseas Chinese and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, it is particularly necessary to emphasize the implementation of policies toward the overseas Chinese and intellectuals, as well as the necessity of improving economic legislation. All departments concerned with overseas Chinese affairs should resolutely enforce the laws of the state and abide by the economic contracts. For years, overseas Chinese have suffered a lot of frustrations and "turn pale at the mere mention of such frustrations." Even today, many policies concerning overseas Chinese remain to be implemented. For example, the forced seizure of overseas Chinese property and the cases of dependents of overseas Chinese residents who have been falsely and wrongly charged and sentenced still need to be dealt with. The leadership should show a determination to implement the policies toward overseas Chinese and should give those resisting its implementation education and take disciplinary action against them if necessary. It should bring to justice those found guilty of violating the laws. Otherwise, it will be unable to gain the trust of the people.

The leadership must have plans that cater to real needs. For example, details on how to use capital investments from overseas Chinese and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao wisely and how to pay them back should be spelled out in the "project proposals" and the "technical designs" of capital construction projects. Moreover, research must be conducted into their feasibility. As soon as plans assuring the effective use of foreign capital are available, along with a pledge for repayments, it is certain that "foreign capital" will begin to flow into Guangdong from overseas Chinese and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao. At the same time, on top of the "foreign capital" utilization plan, a specific plan designed to outline the manpower that we need--specialized personnel who can come from abroad to meet the needs of our long-term education program--should be drafted. The details of their timing, the specific departments or schools in need of such personnel, the types of assistance in the form of the design management, and teaching syllabuses of professional courses, and arrangements for their daily activities following their arrival in Guangdong should also be spelled out in the plan. As soon as these plans are ready, the task of mobilizing and inviting overseas Chinese and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao to come here to help us can be easily carried out.

This means that "both money and manpower can be made available." But how to make money and manpower available to us from abroad depends mainly on our leadership. Whether the leadership can create an attractive climate for foreign capital depends mainly on principles, policies, and plans. What is particularly important is that these principles, policies, and plans are resolutely implemented without further changes. The leadership must foster an excellent style of work, play an effective role in all fields of endeavor, and do everything conscientiously and responsibly.

The "potential" of Guangdong is great. Let us strive to tap this potential! The endeavor to demonstrate the strengths and overcome the weaknesses of Guangdong should go hand in hand with the effort to tap its "potential" and overcome its shortcomings. Unless the shortcomings are overcome, the potential cannot be tapped. Now let us strive to tap potential and overcome shortcomings simultaneously!

PARTY AND STATE

LAW JOURNAL ADVOCATES DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST POLITICAL SYSTEM

Shanghai MINZHU YU FAZHI [DEMOCRACY AND THE LEGAL SYSTEM] in Chinese
No 7, 25 Jul 81 pp 8-11

[Article by Zhao Binglin [6392 3521 7207]: "Establish a Highly Democratic Socialist Political System--Experience Gained from Studying 'The Resolution Concerning Certain Historical Questions in the Party Since the Founding of the Nation'"]

[Text] While we were celebrating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China we were greeting the just concluded 6th Plenum of the 11th Congress. The "Resolution Concerning Certain Historical Questions in the Party Since the Founding of the Nation" is an extremely important document which applies a basically Marxist viewpoint to make a scientific summation of the major historical events in the party and the nation during the 32 years since the founding of the nation to provide the Party and the country with a correct and concrete direction to follow in making future developments. The Plenum also reached other major decisions.

The "Resolution" provided the whole people, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country with a basic weapon and standard having a unified ideology for taking unified action. The content of the "Resolution" is abundant and profound. It impinges on each and every aspect of the Party and the nation and makes correct summations of the basic lessons of experience in politics, economics, ideology and culture and society. Each cadre and each party member must study these with a sincere effort to comprehend them. The "Resolution" realistically evaluates the historical status of the great leader and teacher Comrade Mao Zedong in the Chinese revolution and thoroughly expounds upon the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding ideology of our party. Mao Zedong Thought is an integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. It has been and will continue to be the guiding ideology for our party. Only socialism can save China and without the Chinese Communist Party there would be no new China. This can be described as the basic historical experience in the 28 years prior to the founding of the nation and in the 32 years since then. The four fundamental principles are to uphold the socialist road, uphold the people's democratic dictatorship

(i.e., the dictatorship of the proletariat), uphold the leadership of the Communist Party and uphold Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. These have always been upheld by the Party and the state and they have been our basic experience in leading all our people and upholding the revolution since the founding of the nation. They are the common political foundation for the unity of the whole Party and for the unity of all nationalities in the country and they are the fundamental guarantee of success in our efforts to construct socialist modernization.

The "Resolution" sums up the revolutionary practice of the the 32 years since the founding of the nation and then goes on to correctly point out that the gradual establishment of a highly democratic socialist political system is a basic task of the socialist revolution. This has been a fundamental experience in political construction and in legal construction ever since the founding of the state. The failure to establish a highly democratic socialist political system led to the "Great Cultural Revolution" and taught us a very painful lesson. Our comrades on the political and legal battlefronts must thoroughly and deeply study the "Resolution." They must also use the overall guidance of the "Resolution" to make a sincere summation of the concrete experiences and lessons derived from establishing democracy and the legal system over the last 32 years in order to seek out concrete measures and methods suitable to our national conditions which can be used to establish a highly democratic socialist political system.

It must be truly understood that the gradual establishment of a highly democratic socialist political system is a fundamental task of the socialist revolution. This is no easy matter, as is shown by the tortuous progression of democratic and political construction since the founding of the nation. In the "Communist Manifesto" Marx and Engels say that the first step of a worker revolution is to make the proletariat into the ruling class and struggle for democracy. In the "Principles of Communism" Engels in a reply concerning the progress of the proletarian revolution said that this revolution should first establish a democratic system and then directly or indirectly establish the political dictatorship of the proletariat. Marx and Engels joined socialist democracy with the socialist revolution to establish the socialist democratic system as a mandatory condition for the worker class to truly establish class-oriented political authority. This is because the political power of the worker class which is the dictatorship of the proletariat (in China this is the people's democratic dictatorship) means that the worker class and the laboring people are the masters of political authority and the people are the masters of the state. In leading the Chinese people in the struggle to implement the socialist revolution and construction Comrade Mao Zedong offered the theory of exercising democracy among the people and exercising dictatorship over the reactionaries, thus unifying the people's democratic dictatorship and adding to Marxist and Leninist theories regarding the proletarian dictatorship. These are fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought

and appeared to be understood by everyone. Nonetheless, in practice these basic theories were frequently ignored. We must make a sincere analysis of the reasons why such conditions occurred. Since the founding of the nation we have abolished the old system, eliminated the foundations of the old system, passed urgently needed laws, decrees and regulations, and even so the present legal system is still somewhat incomplete (this lack of completeness is unavoidable in new democratic governments). However, in the first seven years after the founding of the nation during the completion of the basic socialist transformation these laws had a progressive role in protecting social peace and unity and in advancing production developments. After 1957 construction of the government and the legal system gradually was de-emphasized and democracy in the party and democracy in the socio-political life of the state not only was not systematized or legalized but on the contrary even was damaged. Not only was the condition of an incomplete legal system left unchanged, even the existing laws lacked proper authority. Finally, during the "Great Cultural Revolution" democracy and the legal system were trampled upon and manipulated by the anti-revolutionary clique, creating ten years of civil strife which had serious consequences for the party, state and people of all nationalities. Although economic conditions are the foundation for influencing the progression of the historical struggle, nonetheless various factors in the superstructure also play a role. The reasons why construction of the legal system was not given such serious consideration are complex. They are related to errors in the guiding policy for concrete party work, are related to some unsuitable estimates of class struggle conditions since the founding of the nation and especially after the destruction of the exploiting class, and are related to some people's various political and legal mistaken theories and points of view. There also are other profound historical and social factors. At this point, an analysis of the gradual development of a nihilist viewpoint toward legal matters after the founding of the nation will show how this mistaken viewpoint influenced and harmed construction of democracy and the legal system.

"Can a socialist revolution and socialist construction rely on democracy and the legal system"? This question which is openly asked by some comrades and secretly harbored by others is an expression of the viewpoint of legal nihilism. In making an analysis of the reasons why the "Great Cultural Revolution" occurred and lasted for ten years the "Resolution" correctly pointed out that because of inadequate international and national experiences in building socialism a great many of the rules for development of socialism society awaited our discovery. Given our lack of thoroughgoing ideological preparation and scientific research in this area it is only natural that setbacks occurred and mistakes were made. Construction of democracy and the legal system will undergo the same process. For a long time in the past the party was in the midst of war and in fierce class struggles so that we are primarily familiar with and rely on the methods and experience of carrying out large-scale, violent mass struggle. After assuming political power many urgent and multi-faceted problems awaited solution. Insufficient efforts were made to search out and discover

new methods and new experience for dealing with these new conditions, including the discovery of which were suitable in principle. Because there was inadequate effort applied in the creation of new techniques to deal with the new conditions the result was a constant reliance upon the old methods and old experiences of the past. In terms of the theory of knowledge, it frequently happens that people's knowledge falls behind the forward progress of objective reality, so if deviations occur in our theory or point of view problems will then develop in an even worse direction. The fundamental reason why the viewpoint of legal nihilism emerged and developed was because of the lack of clear distinction in theory and in practice between the revolutionary struggle after political power was gained and the revolution prior to the elimination of the exploiting class and the system of exploitation. Prior to the elimination of the exploiting class and the system of exploitation, especially when the proletariat was still under the political authority of the reactionary class, class confrontation and class conflict were violent. The only way to resolve class confrontation and class conflict is through violent mass struggle on a large scale. Nonetheless, after the establishment of proletarian authority and the elimination of the exploiting class and the system of exploitation the progress and thoroughgoing development of the revolutionary struggle definitely was not a "political revolution whereby one class overthrows another class." It can only be accomplished through the socialist system itself, having leadership, stages and an orderly progression. This is the very important experience which the 11th Congress summed up in the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" and which is in complete agreement with Marxism and with our national conditions. This also is a profound lesson which we learned at great cost. Therefore, under the conditions of the people's democratic dictatorship, although the revolutionary tasks are sharper, more difficult and require more time, we can still within a certain scope resolve the class struggle and various other contradictions. This must be done under party leadership and within the scope of the party constitution, the national constitution and the legal system. Its success will depend on political, legal economic, ideological and cultural and various other social struggles. Among these, reliance on the paths of democracy and the legal system is an extremely important aspect which cannot be left out. This is because the progress of the revolution in the socialist period can only be under party leadership and can be carried out only according to the political (including the administrative) and legal techniques of our political authority (this is because the economic, cultural and social struggles necessarily involve administrative and legal forms). Within the context of these ideas, our construction of democracy and the legal system has only just begun. The step by step construction of a highly democratic political system and the step by step construction of a thorough-going legal system compatible with the needs of the four modernizations, whether in terms of actual political work, political teaching and research or in social propaganda and education, requires a great amount of work for us to complete. There is absolutely no foundation for any suspicions concerning the role of legal construction.

"Party policy is all we need as the methods of democracy and the legal system will only restrict our actions." This is one saying of the viewpoint of legal nihilism, and this viewpoint has been around for a long time. At the 8th National Party Congress of 1956, Comrade Dong Biwu criticized the viewpoint that the legal system was but a form, troublesome, and restrictive. During the socialist revolution and socialist construction, just the same as in the time of the democratic revolution, party policy is of extreme importance. Comrade Mao Zedong said that policy and strategy are the life of the party and are the starting point and end-result of all real actions of a revolutionary political party. The problem is that under the socialist system we must place the party leadership of state affairs and all economic, cultural and social work in a position which guarantees that we give full vent to state, administrative and legal organs as well as all other various organizations. Party policy is the soul of the law and only when party policy is made into laws and regulations can it become rules which commonly govern the behavior of all the people. The use of state power to guarantee compliance with the law will further guarantee the implementation of party policy. Therefore, there is no foundation on which to say that it is sufficient to have only policy and that laws are mere formality which restricts action. Construction of the four modernizations requires that we now give vent to our national functions to guarantee social peace and the interests of the people. The broad masses demand that the extant laws be truly carried out and that shortcomings in the legal system be quickly remedied state by stage. It is only when the legal system is completed stage by stage that the people can understand what is permitted and what is not permitted. There must be widespread propaganda to inform each and every household of the of the severe punishment which awaits those elements who harm society by committing such crimes as counter-revolution, murder, arson, robbery and rape. When evil people are afraid to commit crimes good people can then live in peace and concentrate on accomplishing the four modernizations. To say that a legal system restricts action is farfetched and cannot be supported.

"Overemphasis on democracy and the legal system will provide advantages for people with ulterior motives." This viewpoint held by some comrades actually is only another expression of the viewpoint of legal nihilism. Ever since the Third Plenum the party has ceased to employ the slogan "take class struggle as the key" and has employed the policy of shifting the work emphasis to the construction of socialist modernization and has emphasized the tasks of strengthening socialist democracy and invigorating the socialist legal system. In the process of giving vent to democracy there were those who took the slogan of giving vent to democracy and carried out bourgeois democracy and bourgeois liberalization. However, we cannot give up on giving vent to democracy because of fears that some people might take advantage of the situation. We are not giving vent to bourgeois democracy but rather are giving vent to socialist democracy, which has the four basic principles as its premise. Given the teachings of our party, the moral standards of the great majority of the people are clear.

Although there will always will be people who will take advantage of a situation they are in an extremely small minority and we will not let such conditions run unchecked. The process of systemizing and legalizing party democracy and democracy in the socio-political life of the state definitely should not be halted because of this. It is only logical that after gaining political power the proletariat should reject bourgeois democracy. Nonetheless, the nature of our people's government determines that we must give vent to the people's democracy. This is because the people cannot exercise dictatorship over themselves. We must make a long-term effort to have even greater development of socialist democracy and complete the socialist legal system in order to promote progress in our socialist endeavors.

The 6th Plenum of the 11th Congress is a new landmark in bringing order out of chaos in the party and in the state and in carrying forward our cause. Under the guidance of the spirit found in the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" the whole party, the whole army and people of all nationalities will struggle to bring forth on our ancestral lands a modernized, highly democratic and highly civilized strong socialist nation.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NANJING PLA UNITS ASSESS CADRE TRAINING

OW022120 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Leading organs of the Nanjing PLA units recently held a meeting in Luan, Anhui, to exchange experience in sponsoring political and legal affairs training for military cadres who are transferred to civilian work. Attending the meeting were leaders of the training centers under the groups in charge of political and legal affairs training for transferred military cadres of army units stationed in Anhui, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Shanghai, as well as responsible comrades of the political and legal affairs departments and teacher representatives of the three provinces and one municipality. (Yan Zhimin), deputy director of the Nanjing PLA units' political department, and (Wan Hao), deputy director of the education department of the State Council's Ministry of Justice, addressed the meeting.

Leaders of the leading organs of the Nanjing PLA units and the political and legal affairs departments of the people's governments of the three provinces and one municipality attached great importance to this training. The military and the government have cooperated closely, supported each other and devoted great efforts to this work.

Before the training began, leading organs of the Nanjing PLA units held special meetings to review the preparatory work and lay down regulations and measures to provide adequate personnel and time and ensure good training results. The various army units assigned more than 1,000 cadres to form firmly powerful leading bodies for the various training groups and serve as efficient administrative, managerial and logistic personnel. After the training began, many of the military region's leading comrades went to the frontline to do ideological work. Divisional and regimental cadres in charge of group and detachment training ate, lived and studied with the trainees.

Thanks to the concerted efforts of the military and local authorities' leadership at all levels, as well as the trainees, teachers and staff an encouraging situation has prevailed in the political and legal affairs training of transferred military cadres for the 2 months since the training began. The trainees were enthusiastic in their study. Through the training, they have come to understand the tremendous importance of perfecting the socialist legal system and have formed a deeper love for political and legal work. Many trainees said: The party and the people place their trust in us and let us work on the political and legal front. We should make strenuous efforts and enhance our abilities.

The meeting also called for strengthening leadership over the political and legal affairs training for transferred military cadres, ensuring success in ideological work, setting strict demands in management and enforcing strict rules and regulations. At present, it is necessary to raise the teaching standard. A general review and examination will be performed at the end of the training. It is imperative to show a high sense of responsibility for the people, the political and legal front and the transferred military cadres, and make a success of this training from beginning to end.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BEIJING PLA UNITS RAISE EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

OW071221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0211 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Report by XINHUA correspondent Ling Zhijun]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Nov (XINHUA)--The more than 40,000 science and cultural classes set up in the Beijing PLA units in the past few years have already had an impact on raising the units' educational and professional level and stepping up their modernization.

In early 1979, concerned departments of the Beijing PLA units began to include time and material for science and cultural education in the units' overall education and training program. More than 50,000 men were selected from the units to serve as part-time teachers; junior middle school basic classes, senior middle school supplementary classes and more than 10 specialized classes in foreign languages, literature, radio, construction and so on were set up consecutively; cadres and fighters were organized into classes.

In the past, most of the men selected for promotion to grassroots-level cadres were of lower than junior middle school educational level. The several thousand grassroots-level cadres selected in the past 2 years are all of senior middle school, secondary vocational school or higher educational levels. Cadres at various levels, who in the past were equipped with only knowledge and command ability in a single arm or service, have now acquired knowledge in all arms and services and have studied campaign and tactical theory for all-arms operations.

A certain infantry regiment has organized commanders and fighters to diligently study electronics, mechanics and so on. After the unit was equipped with modern Chinese-made armored vehicles, it set up various specialized training courses and in 6 months its personnel were able to acquire the skills to use, maintain and manage all the new equipment.

Since the last year, the units have one after another set up reform groups to carry out extensive innovations and tap the potential of existing technical equipment. They have achieved improvement in more than 2,000 items.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

LIAONING AIR DEFENSE PROJECTS--Leading comrades of the People's Air Defense Committee of the Shenyang PLA units recently inspected people's air defense projects that can be used in time of war and peace in Dalian and Shenyang municipalities. They expressed their satisfaction at the achievements scored by the two cities in utilizing air defense projects in the service of production and the people's livelihood. Leading comrades including Li Desheng, chairman of the People's Air Defense Committee under the Shenyang PLA units and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, were briefed in the two cities on the people's air defense work. They praised Dalian Municipality, which has strongly built its air defense projects and has achieved good economic results in utilizing them in peacetime, and Shenyang Municipality, which has adopted multiple measures to utilize air defense projects in line with the actual situation. Meanwhile, they urged that efforts be made to further sum up work experiences so as to upgrade the utilization of air defense underground passageways [tong dao] built in flatland cities. [Text] [SK030432 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Nov 81]

FAREWELL TO EX-SERVICEMEN--On 14 November, Chengdu PLA units commander You Taizhong, deputy commanders Wang Chenghan, Li Wenqing, Ru Fuyi, (Xu Chenggong) and Wang Xinquan), deputy political commissars Xie Yunhui and (Jin Zhongshan), and adviser (Zheng Benyuan) went to the Chengdu railway station to bid farewell to 400 personnel returning home on demobilization. The Chengdu PLA units have done a good job in demobilization work this year, for which they have been commended by the Central Military Commission and the PLA general departments. [HK150543 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Nov 81]

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EVALUATION OF LI JIAN'S SHORT STORIES

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Feng Jiannan [7458 0256 3948]: "Do Not Become 'Intoxicated among the Flowers'--Evaluation of Comrade Li Jian's [2621 0494] Short Stories"]

[Text] From the spring of last year to the spring of this year, Comrade Li Jian successively published a number of short stories in literary periodicals which attracted attention and criticisms. The reasons are: In terms of the short stories themselves, the life contents are false and the artistic interest low, incompatible with the pursuit of the four modernizations and the building of a socialist spiritual civilization by the people of the whole country with one heart and one mind under the party's leadership. In terms of the author, he is no stranger to the readers. People know that his article "'Extolling Virtue' and 'Lack of Virtue'" published 2 years ago encountered the criticisms of many readers. Thereafter, the series of stories written by him went from one extreme to another. It is indeed a phenomenon calling for attention and analysis. Let us now examine the stories published by him in the past year and determine what ideological trend produced them.

I. After the 10-year civil strife, the disasters and tragedies caused by the "Great Cultural Revolution" immediately became the important material and themes of literary creation, and many excellent stirring and thought provoking works emerged. It was a natural thing. Though also depicting the tragedies and disasters in the 10-year civil strife, Li Jian's stories are different from those which truthfully describe life in that period and expose the crimes of Lin Biao's and Jiang Qing's counterrevolutionary cliques. On the contrary, they are fabrications and exaggerations. Instead of pointing the spearhead at the counterrevolutionary cliques, they are preposterous and absurd, aimed at the "red sun." The most conspicuous ones are "Intoxicated among the Flowers," "Bow in Homage" and "Women's Bridge."

The story of "Intoxicated among the Flowers" is as follows: Dropped out of her ranks when "making revolutionary contacts," woman red guard Ye Li met a peasant at dusk. "She followed him to his village" and "slept in his earthen bed." He knelt to beg for a "kiss" from this city girl, and she upbraided him as a "hoodlum." When he said tearfully that he was a "farm laborer" and, now 35

years old, "did not know what a wife was," "a supreme directive appeared in her mind: 'Without the poor peasants, there would have been no revolution. To negate them is to negate the revolution; to attack them is to attack the revolution.'" Thereupon, "she was greatly moved and pulled him up" and became his wife. She was publicized in the newspapers as a model of "striking root in the countryside." Toasting her with wine, the prefectural party committee secretary got her drunk and raped her. For this reason, she was constantly beaten and abused by her "vulgar" husband. Thus, the conclusion was that "she was a victim of the times," and "her flesh became the tool to satisfy the uncouth and deceptive desires, while her soul entered a state of numbness by the 'wine' of that time. There was no happiness in her life in the past, and the future would only bring endless regrets...." Here, "uncouth" became a synonym for "poor peasant," and "deceptive" an alias of the "secretary," while the "'wine' of that time" turned into a curse of the "supreme directive." Obviously, it is untruthful and incorrect.

"Bow in Homage" tells the following story: As an offering to the "Ninth Congress," "Jinzhaio Farm on the coast of the East China Sea made a good start in enclosing the sea for cultivation. When 50 meters of the sea were filled, they had reached the center of the future farm, and there they built Tiananmen with dirt and shells. "Chairman Mao's newest directive encouraged our fight" and "the slogan of 'Long Life' resounded in the skies." "The territory of the motherland had expanded, and Mao Zedong Thought extended into the ocean." In the night when the "Ninth Congress" was convened, a sudden gale occurred. To protect Chairman Mao, 3,000 people rushed to save Tiananmen. "'Make up your mind; fear no sacrifice' was embodied at this time." Group after group of young men and women fighting the fierce wind and gigantic waves was engulfed in the ocean. "I gritted my teeth and wept. This Tiananmen and this sculpture of the chairman were only made of clay. These inanimate things made the young people fill the bottomless ocean. If the revolution was such, then the drowning of 800 million people would not raise the Pacific Ocean by one inch." In this story of "enclosing the sea for cultivation," the tragic love of "me" and Fangfang is interwoven. The two were deeply in love, but when the news that Fangfang's mother had been "condemned as a renegade," "I" was suddenly worried about "being in love with the daughter of a renegade." "Raising my eyes at Chairman Mao's portrait, I thought silently that 'there is no groundless love in the world,' and felt that 'I have a reason for loving Fangfang.' Thereupon, I sensed that she was 'a speck of dirt in my heart.'" Though her red sleeve badge was confiscated, Fangfang fought the wind and waves alongside the others and was finally drowned in the ocean. The next day, I saw her body and "her teeth deeply imbedded in the calf of her girl friend's leg," and "I wailed bitterly." After 11 years, "I" came to the seashore again. "Standing on the reefs and gazing at the depth of the ocean, I seemed to see the lost souls running around and calling, pouring out their hearts to the heavens. The roaring ocean and the lamenting bones made me feel that I had come to the world of ghosts." As in "Intoxicated among the Flowers," the author cites Comrade Mao Zedong's quotations and poems at every turn in the "descriptions" of the tragic and tumultuous life, as if all the disasters and tragedies came from "the newest supreme directive" and from Director Gao who concentrated on

promoting the "personality cult," while the "gang of four" which stirred up trouble and brought calamity to the country and the people had nothing to do with it.

The story of "Women's Bridge" runs as follows: In the village originally named "Kangzhuang" and subsequently changed to "Kangzhuang Dadao," 10 middle-aged women (all of them came here many years ago when fleeing the famine in Henan) were falsely accused by the "rebel faction" as "traders in human flesh" and encountered criticisms and struggle. Their husbands had already died from persecution. When the women were undergoing criticisms and struggles, the "rebels" prohibited them from tying belts to their trousers and forced them to climb the big bridge. "The moment they reached the top of the bridge, their trousers fell down." "Standing on the bridge facing east, not one of them pulled her trousers up. Since all the people in the world had died, where was the shame?" "They no longer sang 'Sailing the Ocean Depends on the Pilot.'" Thus, the 10 women jumped into the river and drowned themselves. At this time, the author writes: "The big bridge is silent. I vaguely feel that the earth will soon collide with the moon and the last day of mankind has arrived. I make preparations to jump and hope that, at the very second of the collision, I will vault into the sky and find another star in flight." Here, we again encounter the completely pessimistic and hopeless situation of life described by the author, and even the death knell of mankind.

While the above are merely synopses of the stories, they may possibly explain some issues. We can see that the author's view of the "Great Cultural Revolution" is incorrect. Failing to depict the crimes of Lin Biao's and Jiang Qing's counterrevolutionary cliques and the inevitable triumph of the party and the people, he is unable to see the way to victory, thus leading to the untruthfulness of his descriptions.

We can see that the author's feeling and attitude toward Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought are not upright and solemn. In regard to Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position and Mao Zedong Thought, the "Resolution" passed at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee has made a comprehensive and profound exposition, which should be conscientiously studied. Actually, even before then, Comrades Ye Jianying and Deng Xiaoping, after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, sincerely and thoroughly discussed the issue of the assessment of and attitude toward Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought. They said that, in the history of our party and state, Chairman Mao's merits were primary and his mistakes secondary. Comrade Deng Xiaoping also said that Chairman Mao "saved the party and the state from crises many times. Without Chairman Mao, at least the people of China would have groped in darkness for an even longer period of time." He further said that we must continue to uphold Mao Zedong Thought in the future. In regard to such fundamental views, the overwhelming majority of our comrades feels the same. However, it seems to be otherwise with some comrades.

Take Comrade Li Jian's stories: When saying "without the poor peasants, there would have been no revolution," "make up your mind; fear no sacrifice," and "there is no groundless love in the world" from the quotations, and "the oceans

roar and the clouds and waters are angry; the five continents are in a turmoil and the winds and thunder are fierce," "tramping over all the green mountains, one is not yet old," and "in the interval of a flash" from the poems, the author is most subjective! Citing them to depict the 10-year calamity and the tumultuous life, how seriously he distorts history and how distressing it is! Is the author completely ignorant of the times when such shining thoughts and words emerged and of their value? Should he not have pondered conscientiously when citing them? True, we oppose worshipping Chairman Mao as a deity and taking Mao Zedong Thought as dogmas. Superstition in the individual must be eliminated, and the "two whatevers" must be criticized. However, if one regards this solemn issue with prejudiced feelings, or even takes the "red sun" as the target of slander and attack, it will inevitably arouse the people's resistance.

We can also see that the author's descriptions of the laboring people and the masses are untruthful and incorrect. He portrays Ye Li's "husband" as an "insane" character, "vulgar" and "uncouth," even turning into a "pig" through Ye Li's "mental flow," "pouncing on her and pressing down on her body." The 10 women who were criticized and struggled against were depicted as "10 animals" and "a group of female donkeys with human faces." By means of the tragedies of Ye Li and Fangfang, he describes the grave reverses and damages suffered by the party and the people caused by the 10-year civil strife as the numbing of the characters' "nature," the devastation of "female beauty" and the loss of "maternal love." He depicts the souls of the young intellectuals who were sacrificed "in the fight to enclose the sea for cultivation" and the 10 peasant women who were forced to drown themselves as extremely frightening. These souls either "ran around and called," without a day of peace, or "blew the winds and made waves" and "dug at the base of the bridge," so that those who came to the shore to mourn felt "a chill in the heart" in spite of the brilliant sunshine, while the peasants alongside the "Women's Bridge" either made a "detour" when passing by or "threw food in the river," "feeling that, if not, they would make trouble." All these are far removed from life and run counter to our literary tradition of realism and positive romanticism, let alone the party quality of the socialist literature.

Here, we must say a few words about the prefectural party committee secretary in "Intoxicated among the Flowers," Director Gao in "Bow in Homage," and Hei Wulu, the "rebel" leader in "Women's Bridge." When the author first mentions the "prefectural party committee secretary," he adds the word "young," possibly hinting at his "rebel" background. Director Gao was a character who only thought of making an offering to the "Ninth Congress" in disregard of everything else. Hei Wulu was fierce and evil, and shameless to the extreme. In the works using the 10-year civil strife as the theme, it is naturally necessary to depict all kinds of negative figures and those making serious mistakes. However, in the stories here, the author has failed to describe concretely the first two characters, and his description of the last character is like a cartoon and a stereotype. To start with, the scenes and characters in the stories are vague, confused and false. The characters are not made into concrete images, and one feels that the author has only arranged the names and positions doing evil and issuing orders, thereby failing to produce the effect of exposure and criticism.

II. After the 10-year civil strife and cultural tyranny, the literary circle emancipated the mind, broke down the "forbidden areas," broadened the themes of creation and brought variety to the style and method of writing. It was most encouraging. Comrade Li Jian's stories touch upon themes of many aspects, such as opposing prerogatives, resisting feudal remnants and depicting love. Now, let us see how truthful and accurate his stories are.

"Evening Sun Lingers among the Flowers" depicts the prerogatives and unhealthy trends of the leading cadres. The description of how the cadres of the bureau jockeyed each other to fawn on the newly arrived Secretary Xia when the old leader of the bureau left his position has some flavor of life. The description of how Weiwei (daughter of a bureau cadre) cherished the small plot of lawn outside the window of her residence is rather novel. The descriptions of how people built a chicken coop for Secretary Xia and destroyed Weiwei's lawn, her poetic feeling and her living environment, causing a conflict between Weiwei and Xu Li (Secretary Xia's wife), and of Weiwei's "opposition to prerogatives" and Xu Li's retaliation also manifest certain characteristics of the author's composition. However, in terms of the story as a whole, one cannot say that his descriptions are truthful. The theme of "opposition to prerogatives" is not forcefully expressed. In this story, the one who truly had the prerogative mentality and whose style was vile was Xu Li. Naturally, she utilized her husband's position as secretary and his status as leader to recruit the fawning people in order to retaliate against Weiwei and place her in a desperate position. Their method of retaliation was merely spreading rumors to destroy Weiwei's reputation. The description of this aspect takes up much space, but it lacks continuity of plot and truthfulness of details, therefore not creditable. When the relative of Xiaoxi, who was in love with Weiwei, visited A (a bureau cadre) to explain Weiwei's situation, for instance, A was deliberately vague. It happened that Weiwei's scream was heard at this time. Thereupon,

A immediately opened the window and pointed downstairs: "Listen, she is being beaten!"

The visitor leaned on the window and listened quietly.

"You are dissatisfied that I am too slow in dying! Doing this kind of thing!"

"No.... Daddy...."

"Too late!.... This kind of thing--doing it once is too serious for words! What are you going to do afterward? Even the grown-ups cannot lift their heads!"

"I feel.... The window... dirty...."

"Did you hear? 'The bed is dirty!'" A closed the window and sat down on the sofa.

Cursing in anger, the visitor took leave of A and left.

Weiwei's father beat her because when burning the old newspapers used for wiping the windows, she accidentally damaged Secretary Xia's chicken coop. The reason she wiped the windows was because they were smeared with chicken droppings. Because of the misunderstanding of "dirty window (bed)," Weiwei lost her reputation and love. Such depiction is obviously mediocre, clumsy and false. In the story, the episode is crucial to the story. That Weiwei was pushed to desperation and suicide due to this incident makes one feel at a loss.

"Heartbroken and Tearful East Wind" is a love story, but also involves the unhealthy trends of the leading cadres. Most of Li Jian's stories are interspersed with descriptions of love, and the sentiments are not sound. This story with love as the theme is no exception. "The delicate and exquisite Xiaoyan leaned against him and encircled his broad and strong waist with one arm," while "he listened to harmonious strings of the mountain stream and the tender feelings of her heart." Such passages as their love attracting "the envy, envy and extreme envy" of the Cowherd and the Weaving Girl, the Moon Goddess and the Female Celestial fill the pages. Though the lovers met by chance like drifting weeds, they shared the adversities and made a solemn pledge of love, yet later on they parted casually. It was because Xiaoyan's mother married a leading cadre, and Xiaoyan, on the strength of her stepfather's prerogatives, was promptly transferred to an organ as a "confidential" cadre, turned into a pampered young lady, and found a new lover. Here, the author has simplified and abstracted the various relations between people, and thereby fails to show the true and false loves in society or the struggle between the healthy and unhealthy trends.

"Secret Yearning for the Beautiful Face" is also a love story. Miss Xia Lin, "the youngest among the returned students from America" and the most beautiful, was unable to endure her illness and drowned herself in the lake, and the young and sentimental painter, following her, "secretly yearned for the beautiful face" and fell in love. He had never met her, yet why he adored her so much was because she once said: "The world is daily ever contracting," and "there will be no new continent to discover;" "therefore, people have begun to study man himself and to discover new things in himself." He was overwhelmed by her mind, her "philosophy." That there is such mind, such "philosophy," in the world is not strange, but what is strange is why our author holds such admiration, such "secret yearning" for the "beautiful face." Did not Xia Lin herself explain the fact that departing from the "ever contracting world" and pursuing the ever growing "self" will not "discover new things in oneself?" Why must it be given sympathy and extolled?

"Goddess of the Ancient Fort" is a story of an "ancient fort" which imported a "Venus," thereby leading to a mass criticism and tragedy. Though ancient, the fort was under the leadership of the "county party committee secretary," thus indicating that it is a realistic story. The main character was Jiajia, daughter of the secretary. Copying the portrait of Venus the goddess, Jiajia poured

her youth and life into her art, and people saw Jiajia every time they looked at the portrait of the goddess. Beautiful but half naked, the goddess was, in the words of the people of the ancient town, a "bare bottom woman," a "loose woman," and "truly 'liberated'". . . . Thereupon, Venus and Jiajia together became "the center of public comments in the ancient fort," the embodiment of lust, the target of the insults and attacks of Afei the hoodlum, and the objective of the "mass criticism" and "powerful political offensive" sponsored by the "propaganda department chief." Thus, Jiajia died. "She was the goddess of the ancient fort and, where Venus stood erect, she was the same, naked in body." "She was a torch and, with her own life, illuminated people's mind...."

Here the story poses an important question: What kind of theoretical principles and artistic images should we use to "illuminate people's minds?" What kind of "fire" and "life" should we use to encourage and push forward our ancient civilized country in the East on the new road of progress? Naturally, the author gives an answer in the story, viz., illuminate people's minds with the life of Venus the goddess! Reform our country and people with the charm of love and beauty! Nevertheless, regrettably and unfortunately, in this "ancient fort," from the county party committee secretary, the propaganda department chief, to the ordinary masses, from the old to the young, or even Bingbing (Jiajia's lover) in the troops were "vulgar to the extreme" "hostile to civilization," unable to accept Venus and incapable of understanding Jiajia. They all hated love and beauty, and they were all living dead and incorrigible!

Very obviously, the plan to save the country and the people proposed by the author is indeed unacceptable to the people, and nor can his indignation and pessimism win their sympathy. Naturally, this does not mean that the artistic image of Venus the goddess does not deserve appreciation, nor all nude paintings of the West are not art and must be spurned. However, if they, or love and female beauty, are made the symbols of human civilization, the embodiment of ideological emancipation, and even the recipe to reform society and the motive force to push history forward, and exaggerated, and if the masses (except Jiajia and Dongfang Guangzi) are portrayed as barbarians who have no idea what Venus is, then certainly we cannot agree. The Chinese people are after all the people who have raised high the banners of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought and pursued the revolution and construction for decades. The nation of China is after all a people with a long, profound and splendid tradition. They know how to regulate the strides of their progress; they know what advanced things to import for our use; they know the direction and goal of their march.

Here we must also mention that these several short stories have a common characteristic: the frequent interspersions of filthy and mediocre descriptions, making it impossible to read. There are numerous instances, but it is better not to cite them here. Perhaps as far as the author is concerned, since the reputation of the characters Weiwei and Jiajia was not good, then the dirty words and vulgar acts of those around them, even hunting them as easy preys, were undoubtedly logical. Nevertheless, such writing precisely manifests the

author's unhealthy interest and the low style of his work. One can imagine the essence of the "goddess of love and beauty" vigorously revered and extolled by the author. The numerous filthy acts and words in the stories were attributed to ordinary workers and peasants as well as Afei the hoodlum. To say that it is smearing the image of the laboring people is not excessive.

III. Reading Li Jian's short stories published in the past year, I find it necessary to peruse again his essay entitled "'Extolling Virtue' and 'Lack of Virtue'" of almost 2 years ago. By comparing them, one finds that it is indeed "setting your own spear against your own shield," tit for tat and evenly matched.

The author of the essay regards himself as a spokesman for the "faction for extolling virtue." He feels that the task of our literature and art is to extol and not to expose, because "the Chinese of today have no worry of lack of education, unemployment, or want of food and clothing. They have no fear of bandits and thieves doing violence in the daytime, nor burly fellows covered with black masks knocking on the door at night. The river flows and the lotuses bloom. With green water and a new pond, the bright sun shines high." At that time, the broad readers said that it was telling lies with the eyes closed. Not long afterward, this same author shifted to short stories and actually became an "exposure advocate." Exposing darkness is naturally also proper, but what is regrettable is that, instead of truthfully depicting life, the author, as discussed above, creates something out of nothing and fabricates at will. Not only describing life during the 10-year civil strife as gloomy and miserable, without any light or hope, but he depicts the life before and after as pitch-dark, without any redeeming feature. In "Women's Bridge," for instance, which is the story about the 10 women who fled the famine in Henan to Kangzhuang, their hometown "harvested not even one grain, and the relief fund was used by the prefectural party committee secretary to build an auditorium," while Kangzhuang was also a village where "no household had grain for the next day," and where "those who died from starvation on the road numbered not just 8 or 10." In "Intoxicated among the Flowers," upon arrival at Bali-gou, the women Ye Li saw were "all deaf, dumb or crippled." In "Heartbroken and Tearful East Wind," Xiaoyan's father had long ago suffered an injustice and killed himself. In "Goddess of the Ancient Fort," the "ancient fort," since the beginning of history, was an abyss of darkness and chaos. Even though the descriptions are merely a stroke here and a stroke there, without any trace of artistic truth, they are effective mockeries of the view that "the Chinese of modern times" live a "carefree" and perfect life.

The author of the essay states: "Chairman Mao is the great savior of the Chinese people, and those possessing the proletarian class sentiment naturally wish to extol his merits and achievements.... The flowers and trees facing the sun unfold their beauty as an offering to the golden sunshine, while the animals living in dark and damp blood and filth can only curse the red sun." "To extol Chairman Mao's merits and achievements" is correct, but to accuse all writers who expose the dark side of life, regardless of right or wrong, black or white, and by means of acrimonious and filthy language, of "cursing

the red sun" is contrary to life and reason. What is even more amazing is that, not long after the author wrote the above cited material, he began to publish stories one after another to "curse the red sun." One should like to ask just what kind of "class sentiment" is this?

The author of the essay says: "In regard to the proletariat and the laboring people, we feel that we must immerse ourselves among them with our whole being and assimilate, via the bright and clear windows of their minds, the brilliant purples and reds of spring time." "Workers and peasants are all ordinary people, but they have always been regarded by the 'civilized' landowner bourgeoisie as merely hordes of living things, and constantly referred to as 'nonentities.'" China's revolution led by Chairman Mao has enabled the people to stand up and become the masters of the state. Literary workers should serve as the 'public servants of society.' Why should we not extol them?" Not long thereafter, the author completely forgot and basically negated the "bright and clear windows of the mind" of the proletariat and laboring people, and turned his "civilized" and "elegant" pen to describing the "ordinary" workers and peasants as "intolerably vulgar" "nonentities" and "barbarians." One wonders just what it is all about? If we may borrow the words of his essay and ask "where has virtue gone," what will be the answer of the author of the short stories?

Perhaps momentarily it is difficult for him to answer the question. There is no harm for us to assume that his words in the essay are insincere, while the stories express his true thinking and feelings. Another possibility is that what he expresses in the essay and in the stories are not definite views, and that he merely follows the direction of the wind and shifts from one extreme to another. Regardless of what, his effort in both extremes has aroused many comments. It is something which requires us to summarize the experiences and learn the lessons.

To learn the lessons from the mistakes twice committed, we must conscientiously and correctly study and understand the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and the "Resolution" passed at its 6th Plenary Session. The Third Plenary Session which possessed a great historical significance reiterated and established the ideological line of dialectic materialism, made a high assessment of the discussion on "practice as the only criterion to test truth," appealed to the entire party and people to "emancipate thinking, start the machine, seek the truth from the facts, and unite as one and look forward," and shifted the emphasis of work to the socialist modernization. Under the guidance and inspiration of its policy and spirit, the thinking of the entire people greatly advanced, and an ever improving situation appeared in the whole country. Nevertheless, two kinds of erroneous tendencies are still found in society. One is the inability to shake free from the fetters of "every word is truth" and the "two whatevers," placing the policy of the Third Plenary Session on the opposite side of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. The other is distorting the policy of ideological emancipation, utilizing its banner to declare that Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought have become "out of date" and to revere the bourgeois ideology and other wrong ideas. It is not groundless when people say that "'Extolling Virtue' and 'Lack of Virtue'" is a manifestation of the former while the stories of the same author are manifestations of the latter.

In the recent 2 years, our literary creation has been developing soundly, and many superior talents and works have emerged. It is most heartening. However, there is indeed a gust of unhealthy wind, such as placing extolling light and exposing darkness on opposite sides, advocating only the latter and discarding the former; equating "depicting reality" and "exposing the dark side;" spreading pessimistic and hopeless sentiments of "the end of the century;" admiring and imitating the decadent things of the West and even of Hong Kong and Taiwan as novel blooms. Such instances are numerous. To say that Li Jian's stories have been influenced by such unhealthy trends is not excessive. In his own words, he is "intoxicated among the flowers."

Naturally, for our literature to develop and progress soundly, we must correctly carry on and draw lessons from all the beneficial and useful things in ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign literature. However, to discard the good traditions and works as "out of date" and admire the decadent and corrupt things as novelties, thereby intoxicating oneself and also producing grotesque "blooms," is something which we cannot condone. To the young writers, we wish to say: Do not be "intoxicated among the flowers!" To those showing signs of "intoxication," we should help them sober up and take the sound and correct creative path.

To the creative writers, the most important task is to immerse in life, establish a correct world philosophy and improve one's power of artistic expression. Without adequate and even rich material of life, without a correct world philosophy to guide one's analyses and refine the raw material of life, or without the power of artistic expression, it will be impossible to produce good writing.

We must realize that Comrade Li Jian is assiduous in his writing effort. As long as he will rectify his attitude, improve his ideology, immerse in life and enrich his literary cultivation, it will be entirely possible for him to clarify the issues, correct the mistakes, follow the right path and make good achievements.

Today, the situation in the field of literature is quite different from the conditions under the influence or control of the "leftwing" ideological line. Take Comrade Li Jian for instance: Though he encountered the criticisms of many readers for his article "'Extolling Virtue' and 'Lack of Virtue'" published almost 2 years ago, it has not stopped him from writing and publishing. In addition, the party organization enthusiastically and patiently educated and helped him, and the leading comrades of the Propaganda Department of the Party Central Committee even held a special forum to discuss the comments on "'Extolling Virtue' and 'Lack of Virtue,'" inviting him to participate, helping him improve his ideology and understand the issues, and encouraging him to continue. How touching it was! Now Comrade Li Jian has aroused new comments from the publication of a series of stories. Everybody is still bringing out the issues for discussion with an attitude of concern, care and help. The writing of this article is also out of this desire. It will be gratifying if Comrade Li Jian will not take it as "coming down with the big stick." Naturally, as this article touches upon many issues and as the stories discussed

here are not written smoothly, and are even hard to understand at times, there may be misinterpretations and incorrect inferences. I hope that Comrade Li Jian and the readers will criticize and correct them. In short, without criticism, there is no progress. Let us study the "Resolution" of the Sixth Plenary Session, develop our party's good tradition, master the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and seek common improvement and common progress!

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PROVINCIAL LEADER INTERVIEWED ON SECONDARY EDUCATION REFORM

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 81 p 2

[Responsible Person of Office of Provincial Secondary Education Reform Leading Group Answers Correspondent's Questions on Reform of Secondary Education Structure in the Province]

[Text] Recently, our correspondent had an interview with some responsible comrade of the Office of Provincial Secondary Education Reform Leading Group on certain questions relating to the development of vocational and technical education and the reform of secondary educational structure in the province. The questions and answers are as follows:

Question: Why should there be a reform of the secondary educational structure and the development of vocational and technical education at this stage?

Answer: The purpose of the reform of the secondary education structure and the development of vocational and technical education is to meet the requirements of the four modernizations. This is an important strategic decision as well as an urgent important task for the further implementation of the eight-character policy of "readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement" on the education front.

The most important task for secondary education in our country is to supply a qualified reserve force to the society. According to the present secondary educational structure, however, there is undue stress on general education and an obvious neglect of vocational and technical education. This is a deviation from the basic task to which secondary education should be committed. During the 10 years of turmoil, general senior middle school education was blindly promoted, resulting in a lopsided development of the educational structure, concentrating solely on general education, and a serious deterioration in the quality of education. Thus education was almost completely detached from the national economic development. This was particularly high-lighted by the fact that very few senior high school graduates with a general education could enter universities and the vast majority of them had to seek employment. Since these graduates had had no vocational knowledge or skills whatsoever, they had to go through a certain period of apprenticeship even after being employed. This is a serious waste of manpower and material resources.

Now, our country is proceeding with the arduous task of socialist modernization. For a fairly long time to come, we will need a huge number of not only high-level, but also middle-level and low-level technical personnel. The present lop-sided educational structure, with its sole concentration on general education, can no longer meet the requirements of economic development. Furthermore, education is along process; if we do not take action right now to reform the secondary educational structure, it would certainly obstruct the progress of the four modernizations. Therefore, this reform is an urgent task which must be accomplished.

Question: How will the reform of secondary educational structure proceed?

Answer: In reforming the structure of secondary education, the main thing to do now is to change the present irrational structure, which concentrates solely on the development of general education in senior middle schools. The reform must be based on realities. First, we must note the requirements for national economic development in our own locality in the light of our employment situation. Secondly, we have to note the realities of secondary education in our own locality and readjust the general secondary educational structure accordingly. Thirdly, we should bring up the strong points of the localities and of various branches, trades and professions and uphold the policy of promoting both general and vocational-technical education, both full-time and part-work (farming) and part-study schools, and both state-run schools and schools run by the vocational departments, factories, mines, enterprises and people's communes. Education undertaken below the county level should be re-oriented to the countryside in order to serve various rural construction projects. In the urban and rural areas, all trades and professions should be encouraged to run vocational (technical) schools. We should arouse the enthusiasm of people in various quarters, and try to open up more avenues for education in various forms so that the structure of secondary education will become more diversified.

To be specific, our jobs are as follows: First, we should reform the curriculum of the general senior middle schools and add some labor and technical courses. Secondly, we should change some general senior middle schools into vocational (technical) schools, vocational middle schools and agricultural middle schools, so that these schools will provide a combination of general education and vocational-technical education. Thirdly, all trades and professions should set up, or convert some existing schools into vocational (technical) schools and vocational middle schools; or they can run these schools jointly with the education departments. Fourthly, technical industrial schools should be actively developed and well run. Fifthly, specialized middle schools should be well run. Then in 3 to 5 years, we hope to orientate our secondary education to social needs and to bring about a more rational ratio between general education and vocational-technical education. With a balanced development of both, the composition of knowledge for middle school graduates will be changed in such a way that these graduates should have both general cultural and scientific knowledge and vocational and technical skill. This will gradually improve the system of secondary vocational and technical education so that secondary education will be better able to meet the needs of national economic development.

Question: Are there any concrete technical policy stipulations concerning the reform of the secondary educational structure and the development of vocational and technical education?

Answer: Agricultural middle schools and vocational middle schools are the outcome of a combination of general education and vocational-technical education. All localities must first consider the requirements of the national economic development before working out an overall arrangement and developing various departments and categories of vocational-technical education in a planned and proportionate way. We should work out a plan for the development of secondary vocational-technical education that is suitable to the local economic structure; carefully consider the relationships between requirement and feasibility, the part and the whole, the general and the special, and the immediate and the long-range needs; and bring into play our local strong points. We should coordinate the vocational-technical education with our employment program, and develop those trades requiring high labor intensity with particular attention to the tertiary industry. We cannot use the same formula for the solution of all problems.

Applications for opening vocational (technical) schools, vocational middle schools and agricultural middle schools should be submitted by the units concerned or by the departments in charge, and be approved by the municipal and country education administration departments, the planning departments and the labor departments. Vocational (technical) schools run by individuals should also be approved by the labor and education departments at or above the county level. Each course should generally take 2 to 3 years.

Vocational-technical education should be financed by "anyone who runs the school." These schools should be run on a part-work and part-study, or a part-farming and part-study basis, and the principle of running schools by practicing economy or by "working diligently and studying frugally" should be upheld.

Enrollment and admission should be guided by the principle of choosing the eligible ones among the junior middle school graduates. Before graduation, the students should take examinations on general and vocational subjects, and the successful ones will be awarded graduation diplomas and certificates of vocational and technical training. The labor department should treat graduates from these schools as part of the labor resources and give them suitable jobs instead of assigning them to different place in the usual way. The labor department and the school may also jointly recommend them to suitable posts, or the graduates themselves can look for their own jobs. After being engaged, these graduates need not go through the usual apprenticeship. After 1 year's on-the-job training, they will be tested and graded. The same procedure applies to graduates from agricultural (technical) schools and agricultural middle schools when they are employed in commune- or production brigade-run factories, or in agricultural, forestry, livestock breeding, and fishery farms, or other collective enterprises, establishments or units. If any graduate returns to the production team to participate in production, they should have the opportunity to use their technical skill and be given higher pay. The graduates of vocational (technical) schools, vocational middle schools and agricultural middle schools should also be permitted to apply for admission to institutes of higher learning.

Reform of the secondary educational structure involves the overall situation including the labor, planning, financial and economic departments. The leadership at various levels should include this work in their meeting agendas. We have set up in our province a secondary education reform leading group comprising leading comrades of relevant departments, staff offices and bureaus, and including a special office. Affiliated organizations have also been set up at various prefectures,

municipalities and counties. Our attitude toward secondary education reform should be positive, and our steps should be firm. Plans based on realities should be worked out for the reform which should start with experiments and then gradually popularized along with the accumulation of experiences.

Question: How is the secondary education reform getting on and what are the future prospects?

Answer: Experiments in the reform began in our province in 1979, and the program has made certain progress. The situation is generally fine. Up to the last year, some 47,000 students were enrolled, and 55 vocational courses were added. It is anticipated that more than 3,000 students will graduate from various vocational (technical) schools, vocational senior middle schools and agricultural senior middle schools this year. There will be a fairly big development of vocational and technical education in our province this year, and we plan to enroll more than 100,000 students, or 20 percent of the total number of graduates from junior middle schools. While carrying out the enrollment of students for senior middle schools providing general education, many localities are now accepting applications from qualified junior middle school graduates [for vocational and technical education]. Besides a general examination, the applicants are also required to take a vocational aptitude test. The quality standard must be observed and applicants failing in the test will not be accepted.

After 2 years' experiments, many places have accumulated valuable experiences. Leading party and government comrades in many places have personally conducted investigations and study, launched campaigns, and solved problems on the spot. All trades and professions are enthusiastic in running schools. Last year, some 10,000 students were enrolled by the organizations under the general bureau of the provincial farms; this year, the number of enrollment will be increased to 15,000. In Harbin, 10 bureaus and education departments under the municipality jointly held 14 vocational classes, and the enterprises also held 34 classes. Even some rural communes have taken the initiative of setting up agricultural middle schools. After studying the situation, many students' parents are now actively supporting this type of school. As long as the party and government organizations at various levels pay their full attention to this development and help arouse the enthusiasm in various quarters and solve the problems in running schools, vocational and technical education in our province will certainly take on a brand new appearance.

9411

CSO: 4005/107

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM IN LITERATURE, ART IMPERATIVE

Recognize Need for Improvement

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 81

[Article by Dan Chi [0030 6375]: "'Afraid of More Attacks' and 'Difficulty in Criticizing'"]

[Text] From time to time, articles criticizing certain literary and art works have appeared, and news has been heard about certain writers having been criticized. Because of this, some comrades are laden with worry, saying: "The big stick is picked up!" Why are people so "nervous?" One comrade has come out with what's on his mind: "Afraid of more attacks!"

"Afraid of more attacks!" These words make one sad. In the course of creative writing in the past, particularly during the 10-year internal conflict, each "moment" always began with making an example of literary and art workers. The tragic experience of writers and artists is known to everybody. It is precisely because of the fact that they suffered too much from the "big stick" that they are so nervous--"once bitten, twice shy." In view of this, Comrade Hu Yaobang declared: "This contingent of our creative literary and art workers has suffered heavy losses over the past 10 years and more. Some comrades were tortured to death. This alone makes it imperative for our party to swear: Never bring rash charges against literary and art workers, and never raise everything to the plane of principle, to the extent of denouncing writers as counterrevolutionaries." This "vow" indeed enjoys popular support.

But why are some comrades still afraid and heavyhearted when literary criticism is launched? The writer of this article thinks that one of the reasons is that the abnormal psychology created by the ultraleft ideological trend has not been dispelled. The main manifestation of this abnormal psychology is that normal criticism is confused with wielding the "big stick." As a result, works and writers can only be praised and not criticized, and any criticism of defects and mistakes is suspected of "wielding the big stick." Since sound criticism and self-criticism are difficult to launch, boasting and flattering constitute unhealthy trends that are irresistible. This incorrect attitude is also reflected by certain leading organs and leading comrades: What should be criticized is not criticized; what should be guided is not guided; leadership is weakened; responsibility is shifted.

Comrade Chen Yi once said: "It is impossible to write essays and works without making mistakes. Any work has its defects." Since people view things from different angles and in different lights, even works that have been recognized as good by the majority of people are controversial. This being so, why should we fear criticism? Think it over: Since you criticize others in your works, why can't other people criticize you? The famous Russian writer Tolstoy said: "Criticism is art's cerebrum, strong willed and highly intense. Criticism is a component of art." Literary and art criticism is a weapon pushing us forward. It is permissible both to question and to debate, both to criticize and to countercriticize. Only when differing ideas clash, inspire, and supplement each other can a "hundred flowers" bloom and can the literary and art cause develop. The reason why some people were able to "wield the big stick" in the past was because a contending situation marked by healthy criticism and self-criticism was not created. Criticism and self-criticism are aimed exclusively at seeking truth, promoting the cause, and uniting comrades. As long as this is taken as the point of departure, there is no cause for fear.

While we promote criticism and self-criticism and emphasize that criticism is not a big stick, we want to emphasize that a big stick is anything but criticism. Some comrades are fond of turning criticism into a "movement" for causing widespread fear and creating a sensation. Or else, regardless of method or approach, they conduct criticism in oversimplified, rough, and reckless ways and turn "a warm bath" into a "boiling water bath." This kind of rough and reckless approach cannot "cure illness," and still less can it "save the patient." This state of affairs should never be allowed to happen again.

Lenin once made a famous remark: "Do you want revolution? If you do, you should be strong." Our promising writers and artists, and those who serve as party leaders, should and must make efforts together to resolve the "difficulty in criticizing."

Adopt Correct Approach

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 81 p 4

[Article by Ji Yang [4764 2254]: "Turn Weakness Into Strength"]

[Text] There is a tendency on the ideological front: Some incorrect speeches and some works of literature and art which are not good and are even wrong are not open to criticism because criticism is represented as "wielding the big stick." As far as leadership is concerned, some leading bodies are lax and weak, not daring to exercise leadership and conduct criticism.

Within our party and in society, people's thoughts cannot be exactly the same. The thinking of some people is correct and that of others is not so correct or is even wrong. Such is also the case with creative writers. As understanding, experience, and expressive ability vary with different writers, the work written by a writer can't be faultless and perfect. There is nothing strange in the fact that some works appear that are not very good and are even incorrect. As far as our writers are concerned, this situation is hardly avoidable.

What is to be done when people have incorrect thoughts and when some writers have turned out works that are not so good and are even incorrect? One way is to ignore them. Another way is to call to their attention their incorrect understanding and to help them by correcting their mistakes. In his speech on the "work policy of the Seventh Congress," Comrade Mao Zedong used a vivid analogy to describe the errors found among the revolutionary ranks: "The ranks are sometimes not in good order. Hence it is often necessary to shout: Dress, eyes left, eyes right, eyes front.... 'Dress' is the principle and errors are real life; when errors occur, then shout 'Dress'." Thus, "not in good order" is a frequent occurrence. But it should not be ignored. Here the most effective step to take is to apply the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. As far as the emancipation of the mind is concerned, applying this weapon means correctly launching literary and art criticism. This is the most important way to develop science, literature, and art. It is indispensable to the healthy growth of writers and to the readers' and audiences' correct appreciation of works of literature and art. Then, how is it that writers turn out one incorrectly slanted work, then a second and a third? One important lesson learned is that the leading body has failed to exercise enough control or even has exercised no control at all, and that literary and art criticism was not launched in sufficient depth or not launched at all. Quite a few comrades have complained that social practices are unhealthy, particularly among youngsters, because of the influence of questionable movies, novels, and plays. It is a biased view to attribute bad social practices entirely to the influence of such literary works. It is not true that these literary works exercise no influence. These literary works do exercise some influence. Lacking cognitive ability, some people, particularly young people, do not understand some works or completely misunderstand them. One task of literary criticism and self-criticism is to help readers or audiences understand works correctly and to lead their appreciation of works of literature and art to a higher state of art. Unfortunately, for a time in the past, not enough was done in this respect.

Criticism and self-criticism constitute one of the three fine styles of our party, as well as an important hallmark distinguishing our party from other political parties. But why is it not so easy now to conduct criticism and self-criticism? In the final analysis, there is a "fear" of "offending" people and a "fear" of being accused of wielding the big stick. In the past, under the guidance of "left" ideology, the launching of an ideological struggle and of literary and art criticism was indeed accompanied by the swinging of the big stick against a number of comrades. That kind of "leftist" approach ran counter to criticism and self-criticism in the original sense of the terms. Today, we should not confuse criticism with the big stick, particularly because of the lines laid down at the Third Plenum and the Sixth Plenum. To confuse the strengthening of leadership and the launching of criticism with using the big stick is essentially to do away with all kinds of criticism. If a leader lets wrong ideas spread unchecked and lets wrong works poison the minds of readers, it will be a dereliction of duty and at the very least a manifestation of laxity and weakness.

To be sure, in the process of strengthening leadership and applying the weapon of criticism, care must be taken from beginning to end to ensure a correct approach. The question of approach also is a matter of principle. Criticism should be realistic, well-intentioned, warmhearted, and comradely, and should be both serious and right and reasonable. We must dare to control and launch the

necessary criticism and self-criticism against those social trends of thought which deviate from the socialist path and the party leadership and promote bourgeois liberalism, and against those works that have an incorrect slant. Such is our principle.

Criticize Bourgeois Liberalism

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Li Ko [7812 0460]: "Take Up the Weapon of Literary and Art Criticism"]

[Text] Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and particularly since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, literary and art workers have broken through the forbidden area and, adhering to the "double-hundred" policy, have striven for creative practice, with the result that works of literature and art have achieved remarkable results. This is the mainstream which must be affirmed first. At the same time, we should take a sober account of the trend of liberalism that has emerged--a trend that tends to spread unchecked. This phenomenon is not strange, nor is it dreadful. The trouble is that leadership on the ideological front is lax and weak.

Some comrades turn a blind eye to bourgeois liberalism. Although some comrades know the harm of this trend in varying degrees, they are laden with anxieties and worries, not daring to criticize lest they repeat past mistakes. Some comrades are even sympathetic to speeches and works that advocate and support bourgeois liberalism.

We must continue to stamp out leftist ideology and rectify certain trends of an oversimplified and rough approach. However, correct criticism and a necessary and appropriate struggle must be waged against the liberal trend that does exist in the field of literature and art. This trend of thought does considerable harm. On the pretext of criticizing leftist deviations, it opposes the four basic principles, negates party leadership, denies the universal principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and distorts the socialist system, and rejects proper criticism. Toleration of this trend of thought would cause the minds of people and youngsters to be poisoned by bourgeois ideology and remnant feudal ideas and be influenced by petit-bourgeois ideology; it would cause our literature and art to be divorced from the party's leadership, from the direction of serving the people and socialism, and from the correct path of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend"; it would disrupt our political, ideological, and theoretical front and undermine the unity of our literary and art ranks; and it would hinder us from stamping out leftist influence and give a pretext to those who adhere to leftist ideology.

We must stand firm, unite, overcome laxity and weakness, and hold aloft the banner of criticism.

Sound literary and art criticism presupposes a correct approach. The question of method is also a matter of principle. We must not act rashly but must go all-out to launch a political movement. We must conduct literary and art criticism regularly, proceed from reality, apply the method of discussion and the method

of reasoning things out--that is, the method of letting all schools of thought contend. We must refrain from indiscriminate criticism and struggle, from elevating everything to the level of principle, and from striking ruthless blows. We should place literary and art criticism on a scientific basis and distinguish between the two types of contradictions, which are different in character. In handling the contradictions among the people; we should proceed from a desire for unity; place facts on the table; reason things out; make a realistic, proper, and reasonable analysis of problems; and, on the basis of the four basic principles, unify our understanding and achieve new unity.

In the process of upholding struggle on the two fronts, we must learn how to apply the weapon of criticism in raising the level of our literary and art criticism and the level of leadership over literary and art work. Under the impetus of further criticism and self-criticism, our literary and artistic cause will certainly become more flourishing and make a greater contribution to the building of the lofty civilization of socialism.

Overcome Fear of 'Big Stick'

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Li Changwen [2621 7022 2429]: "Why Are They So Worried?"

[Text] When it comes to launching the necessary and appropriate struggle against certain works that have an incorrect slant, some comrades are worried. "Does this not mean 'tightening up again'?" "Does this not interfere with the liberation of thought?" "Does this not...?" They are laden with innumerable anxieties.

In fact, criticism and self-criticism constitute one of the three great workstyles of our party, and a tradition that our party has long upheld. As Chairman Mao said: "It is the only effective method of resisting the erosion of the minds of our comrades and the organism of our party by various kinds of political dust and political microbes." Now, simultaneous with criticizing the incorrect leftist ideology in practical work, the launching of criticism against liberal trends in the ideological domain, including literature and art, and against the attempt to weaken and shake off party leadership is precisely aimed at further restoring and developing this fine style and glorious tradition. Why are they so worried?

To be sure, the manner of criticism and self-criticism was so spoiled by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" that its revolutionary luster was lost and, in particular, criticism was synonymous with "using the big stick" during the 10 years of internal conflict. At that time, whoever was named and criticized was politically sentenced to death, even to this day. The pernicious influence of the ultraleft method of changing criticism into brutal struggle and ruthless attack has not been stamped out. Thus, it is inevitable that some comrades are not used to launching correct criticism and even have certain misgivings and worries about the matter. However, for all its bitter lessons from criticism and self-criticism, our party has experienced success. After elimination of the "four pests," and particularly since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, the Party Central Committee has set an example in correctly launching criticism and self-criticism. Please think it over: Over the years, some comrades from county party committee secretaries to government ministers and vice premiers have been openly named and

criticized in the press, but which of them was ever struck to death by "the big stick"? The works of some writers have been criticized but, at the same time, fine works have been cited and encouraged. All this shows that criticism is no longer a "big stick" with which to strike people but "the only effective way" to correctly handle the contradictions among the people, "to learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones," "to cure the sickness and save the patient," and to unite comrades in order to advance together. We should adopt a correct attitude toward historical experience and take into account both the bitter lessons of the past and the positive experiences in conducting criticism and self-criticism today. If we do, we will not have to worry about restoring and developing the party's fine style of criticism and self-criticism and launching correct criticism against liberal trends.

Comrade Deng Ziaoping pointed out recently: "The methods of criticism must be correct and the extent must be appropriate, but it won't do to do away with criticism and self-criticism." This is actually the case. At present, only by subjecting the incorrect liberal trends to stern and correct criticism while at the same time resolutely rectifying and eliminating leftist trends on the ideological front can the leadership of the party be strengthened and can the various causes be advanced. Conversely, if our party is so lax and weak as to tolerate these incorrect things, the party leadership will be weakened and the development of various causes will be endangered; this is something that really causes us to worry!

Avoid Indiscriminate Praise

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Lu Royan [4151 5387 8827]: "After Seeing a Cartoon"]

[Text] A few days ago, I saw a cartoon--"Cutting Out a Garment Without Measuring the Body"--by Comrade Wang Yisheng [3769 4135 3932] in GUANGMING RIBAO. With pungent, penetrating strokes, the cartoonist satirized some literary and art comments which had lavished praise on certain works of literature and art. This reminds me of a comment by Mr Lu Xun: "Criticism loses its power because it is 'reckless and unprincipled' and even contrary to the facts. Once the ins and outs are known, the criticism sometimes produces the opposite effect. That is why nowadays fewer are killed by curses and more by praise."

It seems to me that, among the commentaries on literature and art, too many articles sing praises and vulgar praise "contrary to the facts." For example, stories of love between young people use words like "chase," "embrace," and so forth to portray the love of young people of the new generation. These works are plainly flops because they merely follow the trend of fashion and become stereotyped and identical. Yet they are published, adapted for plays, discussed at grand symposiums, and praised as works rich in local color, simply because they are produced by local writers and artists. Some who have appeared in a few shots on the screen and have sung a few songs are interviewed, mentioned in special comments, and even praised as "new stars," "new talent." The directors of some of the movies depicting love stories have insisted on giving the leading roles to aged actors and actresses. The result has been that the makeup men and photographers are baffled, actors and actresses are tired out, and the audiences are bored and get angry.

Yet some critics have praised the aged actors and actresses as "beauties and handsome men who do not look old" and the "eternal youth of art." When people read such comments, they really do not know whether to laugh or cry.

This is an unhealthy trend of unrestrained praise. On the other hand, our literary and art criticism is weak and powerless against some works appearing in the garden of literature and art--works that have an unhealthy ideological content and that run counter to the four basic principles. These works are not subjected to stern criticism sharply, promptly, and forcefully. Things have gone so far that differing views are denounced as "wielding the big stick," "stifling life," and "changing the direction of the wind." It is simply a case of "greeting praises with a smile and looking coldly upon the slightest criticism."

I think literary and art criticism must adhere to the scientific attitude of respecting the facts. Words of excessive praise that do not accord with the facts should not be used, nor should harsh comments that are reasonable be rigged up. "Call a spade a spade." What you have said may be repeated by others, and views are exchanged calmly: such is the normal phenomenon. At the same time, critical articles must be analytical and may be flashy without substance. Good critical articles should serve as a bridge between the writer and the reader, linking the writer with the reader like an enthusiastic guide who broadens one's field of vision and offers enlightenment. Such a bridge should serve as a good teacher and friend to the writer and to the reader. As to those literary and art workers who disseminate pessimism, sow dissension and discord with the party, and preach bourgeois liberalism, it is imperative to keep a sober head, take a clear stand, and apply the weapon of criticism and self-criticism in waging a useful and scientific struggle and reasoning things out, so as to help the writers correct their errors and remedy the undesirable effects. I think that only by adhering to correct criticism and self-criticism can the flourishing development of our socialist literature and art be truly promoted.

Accept Criticism Well

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese- 5 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Dai Qing [2071 7230]: "Both Should Be Brave Warriors"]

[Text] The anecdote of a writer entitled "Xia Yan Exerted Himself With Determination Twice" appeared in a supplement to YALUJIANG a few days ago. It purports that Vice Minister of Culture Xia Yan [1115 5888] was roused to diligent study after he was criticized by Wu Han [0702 2495] and Ma Yanxiang [7456 1750 4382] for using lay language on two separate occasions. I admire the critics for not mincing words and am impressed by the courage of the one who was criticized.

It is not easy to conduct proper criticism. The one criticized may be dissatisfied and apprehensive. The critic may have misgivings and not want to open his mouth. But this was not the case with Ma Yanxiang. He criticized Xia Yan face-to-face for using lay language: "Old chap, you're an amateur as far as Beijing Opera is concerned. Don't speak carelessly, OK? If you speak carelessly, it will make things difficult for those below you." How about the one criticized? He did not jump up to curse, did not complain to the party committee, and did not

secretely lay a "trap." He buried himself, "energetically and with determination," in his books. What sincere feeling and pure comradely relations!

Frankly speaking, Xia Yan was not a layman. But, after all, a man cannot possibly know everything; and, inevitably, he used lay language. What is to be feared is that, unlike Wu Han and Ma Yanxiang, some people cover up and smooth over their mistakes instead of correcting them, or else they come forward with the old way of smoothing things over: "It's fine weather, Aha...." Unlike Xia Yan, some people who are criticized are not pleased upon hearing their mistakes and are not prepared to correct them. Instead, they jump up in rage and make a scene. Or they say: "I'm enlightened and have been taught a lesson," while actually they are preparing a "trap" behind the others' back.

Those who have the courage to hear criticism will keep hearing criticism. Those who do not have the courage to hear criticism can hardly hear true critical views even if they, like division commander Peng in the "Mayor Chen Yi," mounts a machinegun to "solicit" views. Thus, they become intoxicated amid voices of praise, fall behind, and sink into degradation. That is why both the critics and those criticized should be brave warriors.

9780

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

STUDENTS MUST IMPROVE ATTITUDE TOWARD PHYSICAL LABOR

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Jin Jiamin [7246 1367 3787]: "Labor Education Cannot Be Neglected"]

[Text] Not long ago, I ran across this incident: A teacher in the dean's office in a school brought the textbooks for the school term from the bookstore to the school, thinking that some students would help him carry the books to his office. Contrary to his expectations, the students, without making any pretext for not helping him, slipped silently away after a while, and the teacher himself had to make several trips to take the books upstairs.

This incident greatly agitated the teacher. Nowadays, the attitude of students with regard to labor is really quite deficient. If they are unwilling to move books, a clean and soft job, one can well imagine how they would react if they went to the rural areas to cut paddy rice during the autumn harvest or to a worksite to move dirt and mud.

The main reason for the students' deficiency in their attitude toward labor is that education departments at all levels have slackened the labor education of students. Some schools look upon the raising of the promotion rate and the training of "top students" as the objective of their struggle, and they go so far as to look on the question of whether the students like labor or not as a matter of little importance. Many students feel that if they study hard to pass the college entrance examination, they will have prospects and opportunities, and that if they take part in labor they will be wasting a great deal of time. Some parents do the necessary household labor of washing clothes and cleaning bowls and do not allow their children to do this work, in order to ensure that they have ample time for study. As time passes, the students go from not liking labor to detesting labor and to discriminating against physical labor.

The objective of training in socialist schools should be to bring forth laborers with socialist consciousness and culture. Labor includes mental and physical labor. Looking at the present situation, the majority of youths in our country, after graduating from school, must engage in physical labor. Naturally, physical laborers must also possess considerable scientific and cultural knowledge. During the 10-year period of internal disorder, the "gang of four's" destruction of culture and exclusive stress on physical labor was incorrect. After the smashing of the "gang of four," the strengthening of teaching work so as to give full weight to the students' cultural studies was correct, but to ignore and labor education of students and even to abolish student labor are also improper.

Student participation in productive labor is an important part of socialist education. Its goal is to cultivate in students the habit of labor, to train them in the labor viewpoint, to have them learn from the masses of workers and peasants, and to overcome their looking down upon physical labor and physical laborers. In a socialist society, every person ought to engage in labor, and not only in mental labor but also in manual labor. Marx once advocated that in a rational social system, every child from the age of 9 on should participate in productive labor. In the schools of our country, all pupils from the fourth year of lower school on should participate in productive labor and be trained in the correct attitude toward labor.

In order to change the students' present deficiency in their concept of labor, all schools at every level and of every type must, in the new school term, make arrangements for labor courses. Besides having the students participate in productive labor, the schools can let the students participate in public welfare labor, and also should make their attitude toward labor--good or bad--a standard for measuring their ideological level. Otherwise, the students will be good at book study, but their "shoulders will not be able to bear burdens and their hands will not be able to lift baskets," and they will not be persons of a comprehensively developed talent that is up to standard.

The schools must strengthen the labor education of their students. The parents of the students must pay attention to the labor education of their children and must allow their children to do whatever household labor is within their capacity. This is one way to train them to have the correct attitude toward labor.

9727

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HANGZHOU TRADE SCHOOL GRADUATES LACK JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 81 p 3

[Reporter's dispatch: "The 'Crisis' in Hangzhou's Vocational Middle Schools"]

[Text] Many cadres and teachers in Hangzhou Municipality's vocational middle schools have reported that the schools, which have been in operation only 2 years, already are confronted with the crisis of "coming to a premature end." Last year, vocational middle schools throughout the city enrolled over 1,300 students--13 percent of the total number of senior middle school students enrolled in the city. This year they could enroll only a little over 300. Why has this situation arisen? Currently the most talked about [reason] is the problem of opportunities for these graduates.

This year 308 students were graduated from the seven senior middle school classes, the first set up in Hangzhou, of the May Fourth and Red Star middle schools. The students had specialized in art design, mechanical drawing for construction, industrial accounting, commercial accounting, or electromechanics. In accordance with policy, the state does not guarantee job placement, but, on the recommendation of the labor department, people can be chosen for a job after taking the unit's examination, through which the best are selected and employed. According to my understanding, the quality of many graduates is fairly good. Students in the accounting class placed first in an abacus-calculation competition held by Hangzhou Municipality. Students in the industrial arts designing class, guided in their fieldwork period by master workers, designed and drew plans for many works that have already been put into use or production. Some factories and enterprises had requested during the students' fieldwork period that the students be assigned to work in their own units.

However, the students have encountered great difficulty in obtaining employment. Proceeding from the need to benefit the development of vocational education, the educational department requested that in job recruitment, these graduates be differentiated from candidates for ordinary job recruitment, and that in line with the principle of fitting the job to the speciality, and with the recommendation of the employing unit, after being tested in their specialties the best ones be selected and employed. This suggestion has been opposed by some departments, and their main argument is as follows: The specialties learned by this year's vocational middle school graduates are not the same as the job recruitment categories of units under the system of ownership by the whole people, and therefore there is no way to recommend that the graduates be placed in jobs suited to their specialties; they

should be treated the same as other candidates for job recruitment and take standard job recruitment tests. They also think that the education department's idea that the graduates be guaranteed assignments would violate the relevant policies of the central authorities.

The problem of opportunities for graduates is now a rather prominent one facing vocational middle schools, and there are also other difficulties in finding funds, teachers of the specialized subjects offered, and fieldwork sites. In order to conduct vocational middle schools really well and to promote their consolidation and development, there are several problems that need to be realistically studied and solved.

1. The development of vocational middle schools and the specialized subjects they offer must be suitable for economic development and the requirements of other social fields. There is now a very great blindness with regard to the specialized subjects offered by vocational middle schools. Often the education department and the schools have no idea what specialized subjects need to be offered and developed, and other departments also find it very difficult to come forth with positive ideas. Thus, the students trained by the vocational middle schools have great difficulty finding jobs suited to their special training.

2. Run the enterprises' job recruitment system so that gradually they will recruit their new workers principally from technical schools and vocational middle schools. This is certainly not something about which one "cannot move a single step." Even under present conditions, each place, according to its particular situation, should have the power to make rules that are beneficial to vocational education.

3. Economic and administrative departments and the education department must closely cooperate and vigorously coordinate to the best of their abilities. From the long-range and overall view, the development of vocational education is a good thing, beneficial to both economic and administrative departments and enterprises. At present, the job opportunity difficulties encountered by the graduates of vocational middle schools, as well as certain other difficulties that have not been resolved, are caused mainly by the fact that the various departments concerned do not cooperate and coordinate well enough.

4. The party organization committee and the government cannot be satisfied with the setup and the documents issued with regard to the leadership of vocational education. Last year, for example, Hangzhou municipality set up a group to reform leadership of the structure of middle-level education and issued a document to solve the principal problems of vocational middle schools. However, for a year now, the problems brought up in the document have not been solved because the methods of solution are resisted by the departments concerned as being unworkable. Therefore, the leading organizations end up with nothing definite. Our leading organizations and leading cadres need to go down to the basic level, go into the schools, and gain an understanding of the various concerned departments' ideas and specific difficulties with regard to this matter, educate and help them, and really solve existing problems. If they do not do so, then the organization that has been set up will be only an empty shell, its documents will only be scraps of paper, and nothing will be done well.

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CSO: 4005/108

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PARTY LEADERSHIP NEEDED IN CARRYING OUT 'DOUBLE HUNDRED' POLICY

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Jiang Guotian [5592 0948 3944]: "Discussion of the Problem of Strengthening the Party's Leadership on the Ideological and Cultural Fronts"]

[Text] After the 10 years of internal disorder caused by the dictatorship of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," people even more yearn for the thorough implementation of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought content" put forward by Mao Zedong Thought. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our country's scientific and cultural undertakings have taken on a lively new appearance, fully manifesting the great vitality of the "double hundred" policy. However, the new situation also poses new problems for us--vis, on the ideological and cultural fronts, how to better uphold the four basic principles and strengthen the party's leadership, and, while continuing to sort out and get rid of "leftist" tendencies, how to prevent and resist liberalism. To conscientiously study and solve this problem appears especially important and imperative for our ideological, literary and art, theoretical, and news and publishing circles.

In recent years, accompanying the trend toward emancipation of the mind, there has been an inundation of some liberal things. For example, some people advocate unlimited freedom of speech, speaking whatever they think; some people advocate that democracy should not be restricted, doing whatever they think of doing; some people think that if one wants to implement the "double hundred" policy there cannot be any restrictions, letting everything "bloom" regardless of what it is; and when literary and art works appear that exhibit bad tendencies and are promptly criticized, some people say that this is "suppression" and "wielding the big stick," etc. These phenomena show that currently on the ideological and cultural front there truly is a situation in which some people do not want the party's leadership but want to practice liberalism and anarchism. That ideological and cultural undertakings are scientific undertakings which have their own internal laws and that the party's leadership should respect and adapt itself to these laws--about this there is no doubt whatsoever. However, these laws cannot in the slightest become a pretext for weakening the party's leadership. Precisely the opposite is true: only by having strong party leadership over the ideological and cultural fronts can socialist ideological theory as well as cultural and art undertakings flourish and develop. Therefore, in ideological and cultural work, any ways of speaking or acting that weaken the party's leadership are mistaken and harmful, and we must resist and oppose all of them.

The party's leadership over ideological and cultural undertakings is primarily and principally political and ideological leadership. That is to say, in ideological and cultural work the party should exercise leadership with regard to theory, line and policy, and politics, pointing out the correct political orientation for all academic and cultural organs and their subordinate organizations, and stipulating some fundamental guiding principles and policies for their work. To put it briefly, this means carrying out the "double hundred" policy under the premise of striving to maintain and strengthen the dominant position of Marxism in strengthening the party's leadership over ideological and cultural undertakings. This is precisely what Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Marxism is scientific truth"; and "Implementation of the policy of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend will definitely not weaken Marxism's leading position in ideological circles, but on the contrary will strengthen its dominant position." (Mao Zedong, "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People") This quite clearly prescribes that our goal in carrying out the "double hundred" policy in ideological and cultural work can only be to make socialist academic and cultural work prosper, can only be to maintain and expand the ideological position of Marxism-Leninism. Any departure from this general goal and general principle would be in opposition to the upholding of the four basic principles, would lose the correct political orientation, and could possibly lead to bourgeois liberalism.

If we want to strengthen the party's leadership over ideological and cultural work, establish and maintain the dominant position of Marxism, and actively implement the "double hundred" policy, we must pay attention to the weapon of criticism. Materialist dialectics tells us that correct things always develop from struggle with incorrect things. True, good, and beautiful things always exist by comparison with and develop through struggle with false, bad, and ugly things. Similarly, Marxism's leading and dominant position is not something formed out of thin air and cannot be separated from struggle. We dare to put forward the "double hundred" policy, dare to let everybody have his say, do not fear erroneous comments, and do not fear harmful things not only because we firmly believe that Marxism is scientific truth and is unconquerable, but also because we hold in our hands the weapon of criticism. Criticism is an effective method for us to defend and develop Marxism and to maintain Marxism's leading position in ideological and cultural undertakings.

We soberly know that in the process of implementing the "double hundred" policy on the ideological and cultural fronts, all sorts of different ideas, different viewpoints, and different literary and art works will appear. Among them there will doubtlessly be a large number of fragrant flowers and good comments and propositions, but at no time can we avoid the appearance of bad ideas, erroneous viewpoints, problematical literary and art works, and even anti-Marxist poisonous weeds. Of course we do not fear these erroneous comments or poisonous things certainly is not equivalent to not exercising control or to letting them alone, and it certainly does not mean that we can abandon the ideological position of Marxism. To let things slide and allow erroneous, harmful, or liberal things to spread unchecked and even occupy our ideological and cultural position would run counter to the purpose of the "double hundred" policy, would harm the socialist system, and would harm the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the masses of people. Therefore we must use the weapon of criticism and self-criticism in launching an active ideological struggle against all erroneous things. This is necessary in order to develop and strengthen the leading position of Marxism on the ideological and cultural fronts,

and is also necessary in order to strengthen the party's leadership over these fronts. Especially now, we need to take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and clearly indicate what we support and what we oppose. At present, the atmosphere for criticism and self-criticism on the ideological and cultural fronts is very thin. Owing to their unclear ideological understanding, many comrades often consider normal and necessary criticism to be "suppression" and "wielding the big stick"; or else, many comrades, in order to avoid the suspicion that they are "suppressing" or "wielding the big stick," do not dare to launch criticism. Other people, fearing to give offense, fearing that other people will say [either] that they are "leftist" or that they are "conservative" and have not emancipated their minds, do not dare to take up the weapon of criticism. Other people mistakenly think that any criticism will adversely affect the implementation of the "double hundred" policy. Owing to the influence of these ideas, we have many comrades who refrain from opening their mouths and remain silent about things that they know full well are incorrect, and actually adopt the laissez-faire attitude of liberalism. This is the main reason for the weakness of the party's leadership over the ideological and cultural fronts. Not only does our launching of criticism not run counter to the "double hundred" policy, but it is precisely the proper meaning of this policy.

Of course, the criticism we are talking about here is fundamentally different from the peremptory ways Lin Biao and the "gang of four" had of doing things--wielding the big stick, pinning labels on people, and seizing on people's shortcomings or mistakes. We believe that by correctly applying the weapon of criticism--with a comradely, calm attitude, positively and boldly providing guidance by carrying out appropriate assistance, education, and criticism of comrades who have these ideological faults, and criticizing erroneous viewpoints and tendencies and bad works of literature and art--we will certainly promote the healthy development of ideological and cultural undertakings and the thorough implementation of the "double hundred" policy through a process of displaying democracy, expanding truth, and using the true, the good, and the beautiful to conquer the false, the evil, and the ugly. Only in this way can we further strengthen the party's leadership over ideological work, maintain and expand Marxism's dominant position, and effectively prevent and oppose the phenomenon of bourgeois liberalism.

Only by relying on the party to take the helm, by relying on Marxism-Leninism, and by relying on the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought can the great ship of socialist scientific and cultural undertakings advance victoriously through wind and waves!

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CSO: 4005/92

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHANXI PARTY UNIT CALLS FOR BETTER LITERARY, ART WORKS

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Article: "Studying How To Change the Lax and Weak Situations on the Cultural and Propaganda Fronts"]

[Text] In recent days the propaganda department of the provincial party committee has held in succession a series of meetings attended by party cadres at the level of section chiefs and above, by the editorial departments of provincial literary and periodicals and the responsible comrades and standing committee members of the provincial party committee's party school, and by leading members of the party's leading groups, at which Provincial Party Committee Secretary Jia Jun [0328 0193] related in detail the important statement made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping on 17 July and the important speeches made by Comrades Hu Yaobang and Hu Qiaomu at the national symposium on problems concerning the ideological front. The responsible comrades of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee separately mobilized and made arrangements for the conscientious study and implementation of the spirit of the national symposium on problems concerning the ideological front.

Comrades of each unit who heard the reports thus transmitted integrated the conditions on our province's ideological front with their own ideological realities and carried out a conscientious study and discussion. Responsible comrades of the editorial departments of the pictorials FENSHUI [FEN RIVER], JINYANG WENYI [SHANXI LITERATURE AND ART], MINGZUO XINSHANG [LITERARY APPRECIATION], SHANXI GESHENG [SHANXI SONG], DIANYING JIESHAO [CINEMA REVIEW], and HUCI [TIGER STAB] and of the "Huanghe" ["Yellow River"] supplement to SHANXI RIBAO focused on discussions and checkups. On the morning of 31 August, Provincial Party Committee Secretary Jia Jun and responsible comrades of the propaganda department heard situation reports and critical suggestions on the study and discussion from each unit.

During the study and discussion, the comrades unanimously held: The statement and speeches by the leading comrades on the Central Committee are extremely important and very timely, and tally completely with the actual situation in our province. Some comrades said that since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and especially over the past year, there has been a considerable change on our province's ideological front, and definite achievements have been made. With regard to literary and art creations and cultural work, the four basic principles have been upheld quite well--a situation reflected by the orientation toward serving the people and socialism. However, in leading groups at every level there exist, in varying degrees, lax and weak situations. In some units, the phenomenon of disunity

is comparatively serious, and there are fairly many big, intense, longstanding hang-ups which prevent the units from launching correct criticism and self-criticism, thus directly affecting the strengthening and improvement of party leadership. In literary and art creations, there have appeared works of individual "low and deep melodies," of mechanical copying, and of a rather unhealthy nature, and even harmful works manifesting certain liberal trends. There are other places where the "leftist" influence has not been thoroughly eradicated and the thinking of a small number of comrades has not yet been sufficiently liberated.... With regard to all of these problems, while the comrades are conscientiously studying and discussing the "Resolution" of the Sixth Plenary Session and the speeches of the leading comrades on the Central Committee, they must correctly and truly launch criticism and self-criticism; make conscientious reviews and checkups; stress the discussing of how to grasp with high effectiveness the stand, viewpoints, and methods of Mao Zedong Thought; sum up the lessons of experience; promote strongpoints and get rid of shortcomings; and correctly and comprehensively uphold Mao Zedong Thought of literature and art in order to ensure the comprehensive and thorough implementation of the spirit of the national symposium on problems concerning the ideological front, held by the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, so that our province's literary and art, cultural, and news and publication undertakings will play an even greater role in the construction of the socialist four modernizations.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ALTERNATIVES FOR ALLEVIATING HOUSING SHORTAGES SUGGESTED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by HEILONGJIANG RIBAO commentator: "The Road To Find Solutions for the Housing Problem Must Be Widened"]

[Text] The housing problem faced by the masses of workers at present is one of many important problems that urgently need to be solved. Although great efforts have been made and much has been done in this direction by party committees at all levels and by the government, in coordination with factories and other enterprises, quick solutions for this problem are still nowhere in sight, because houses are in great demand. An investigation by Harbin Municipality shows that allowing the masses of workers to build their own homes is an important alternative for alleviating the housing shortage, and one which has the advantages of economy in financing and land utilization, low building cost, and quick results. This approach is worthy of promotion.

Exploration of many different ways to solve the housing problem has been our standing policy. The Central Committee has reaffirmed the instruction that the initiative for solving the housing problem should be taken by the state, by local authorities, by enterprises, and by individuals. In the past, the initiative by individual to build their own homes was consistently ignored. A survey of our current situation indicates that the state can no longer provide housing for all urban residents. Take Harbin Municipality, for example. In the 4 years from 1977 through 1980, new homes occupying 2 million square meters were built with funds earmarked by the state, local authorities, and enterprises, but this raised the [average] living space of each resident by only 0.03 square meter. Measured at this speed, how long would it take to solve this problem? Last year, without organized assistance, the masses in Harbin Municipality took the initiative to build homes for themselves which occupy more than 100,000 square meters of living space, accounting for almost a seventh of the public housing units built that year. In view of this, the power wielded by private citizens cannot be ignored. The initiative taken by the masses to build their own homes is a long tradition we have inherited. It is particularly true that, with the standard of living gradually going up, more individuals are expected to take the initiative to build homes for themselves that can satisfy their taste. Even under current living conditions, many individuals already can afford to build their own homes. This means that such private initiative should be actively encouraged and constantly developed.

Successful efforts to encourage the masses of workers to build their own homes call for further emancipation of the mind and liberalization of related policies. The initiative taken by the masses to build their own homes means stimulating "private interests" in housing projects. Under the influence of "leftist" ideology, the people were scared to death by the mere mention of the term "private interests," which to them was synonymous with capitalism. For this reason, such private activity was long banned. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, this ban has been lifted, in response to demands for emancipating the mind and liberalizing related policies. But this worry still persists: Will the endeavor to encourage private initiative to build homes entail problems? Will this activity lead some people to go astray? Will it undermine the public interest? Will it end up disrupting the orderly way of life in cities? An investigation by Harbin Municipality reveals that most of the homes already built by individuals resulted from legitimate activities, and thus far, no law has been broken in this respect. Therefore, worrying about all these possibilities is unjustified. This is the reason why we should further emancipate our minds, relax our related policies, and conscientiously sum up our experiences and lessons in this respect in order to encourage this private initiative to develop along sound lines.

Great efforts must also be made to help the masses of workers successfully build their own homes and control this activity. Since this approach to encourage the masses to build homes for their own use is feasible, we must go all out to support them, warmly help them to overcome obstacles that stand in their way, and make this form of private venture a success. First, we must help the masses solve problems concerning policy, planning, land utilization, design, procedures they must go through, funding, availability of building materials and construction--problems which may arise when building private homes. Only in this way can we create favorable conditions for this purpose. Second, we must concentrate on summing up experiences and studying ways to solve other problems that may arise when building private homes. We must understand that nothing is perfect. Homebuilding projects launched by the masses are no exception. Thus far, some problems in this respect have surfaced. Problems of one kind or another are anticipated in the future, and therefore they can surprise no one. As long as we can concentrate on studying them, such problems can be solved. For example, problems concerning planning will not end up disrupting the orderly way of urban life, as long as efforts are made to place it under strict control. As long as we can strengthen our leadership and are determined to do a good job in this direction, the masses certainly can play an increasing role in brightening and broadening the prospect of building homes for themselves.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

LITERARY WORKS THAT BETRAY NATIONAL INTERESTS DENOUNCED

Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Li Qinglian [2621 3237 3425] and Liu Ying [2692 1758]: "Take Up the Weapon of Criticism To Develop Literature and Art"]

[Text] An unhealthy trend toward heaping thoughtless, lavish praise on some writers and their works has developed on the ideological, literary, and artistic fronts. We have been particularly puzzled by this fact: The justified criticism of some works with erroneous tendencies and of their writers has led some people to "take up the cudgel" on behalf of those who have been criticized and to mount attacks against the critics. As a result, an absurd picture looms large before us: Those originally bad works were praised to the skies, while their originally little-known writers were treated like "heroes" after they were criticized. In the end, they "became tigers whose backsides cannot be touched." This abnormal situation can be very dangerous if it is allowed to develop continuously.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, our continuing efforts to eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideology and to restore the party's correct principles and policies concerning literature and art have broadened the prospect of the flourishing development of literature and art in our country. At the same time, we cannot overlook works devoted to discrediting the four basic principles, in betrayal of the people's basic interests. Actually, it is not surprising to see some works and statements deviating from the correct path during this period of great transformation. As long as we persist in the correct path for literary and art review, and as long as we uphold what is right and correct what is wrong, we will not find it difficult to solve problems. But if we fail to help correct what is believed to be wrong, taking a negative attitude toward those really helpful and well-intentioned comrades and heaping blame on them, we will find it impossible to solve problems. This will harm all of our comrades and will hamper the healthy development of literature and art.

There is a young writer who has benefited from the party's past training and education, which were designed to keep him in close touch with life and remold his own life. As a result, he produced a series of good works praised by the masses. During the past 2 years, in the face of excessive praise and unprincipled extolment by the public and newspapers, he gradually became arrogant, overly cocky, and conceited. This mentality of self-aggrandizement led him to produce a series of harmful works. When he drew criticism and received patient education from the party organization, some people stood behind him and instigated him to resist such action, thus making him move farther away from the correct path. Only after the party organization and

comrades recently subjected him to criticism and gave him education did he begin to understand the serious nature of his problem. This means that "flattery" can be extremely harmful; the weapon of criticism and self-criticism cannot be discarded as an effective measure to stimulate the healthy growth of literary and artistic workers and to ensure the healthy development of literature and art.

Hopeful and idealistic writers, artists, and thinkers at all times and in all countries are for the most part humble and good listeners to critical views, and are willing to draw nutrition and strength from criticism. The inclination to reject criticism, to cover up mistakes, and even to heap blame on critics is a vulgar and archaic intellectual style which should be abandoned by our socialist writers and artists.

The continuing development of the four modernizations program has caused the people in our country to whet their appetites for a higher level of cultural life, and has undoubtedly put an additional burden on the shoulders of our literary and artistic workers. For this reason, armed with the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, we should sincerely and realistically criticize with a high sense of responsibility those works that contain erroneous tendencies and misleading statements, and warmly help erring comrades overcome their shortcomings and mistakes. Only in this way can we enhance the healthy development of literature and art and make the hundred flowers in the garden of literature and art bloom more beautifully than ever.

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CSO: 4005/89

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGDONG WRITERS' FEDERATION HOLD MEETING

HK140154 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The theory and criticism committee of the Guangdong Provincial Writers' Federation recently held a get-together in Guangzhou to exchange opinions on how to implement the central authorities' current directives on literary and art criticism and how to enliven criticism in the province. Those who attended the get-together were of the opinion that in our province the literary and art criticism falls behind the creative work, that our criticism of the trend of bourgeois liberalization and the impact of foreign bourgeois ideology and culture lacks vigor, and that it lacks militancy and falls far short of what is demanded by the literary and art circles. They were all of the opinion that, in order to properly strengthen the literary and art criticism in our province, the following should be done:

1. We should adhere to the four basic principles and persist in guiding our theoretical criticism with Marxist-Leninist literary and art theory and Mao Zedong Thought on literature and art.
2. A change should be brought about in the current practice in our literary and art commentaries of fearing to criticize. Our journals should dare to publish articles which express writers' views. We should criticize the trend of bourgeois liberalization, unhealthy literary and art phenomena and leftism in any of its manifestations within our province, but the criticism should be factual and reasonable and should be aimed at helping people through reasoning instead of injuring people.
3. Free discussion should be developed to boost the practice of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend."
4. Attention should be paid to writing and publishing essays. We should use essays to promptly express our views on the unhealthy trends in the community and on unhealthy literary and art ideology and phenomena so as to give play to the militant role of the essays in encouraging healthy trends and putting an end to unhealthy ones.
5. A plan should be drawn up to evaluate all the writers in our province.
6. We should improve our writing style and carry on the national tradition of literary and art commentary.

CSO: 4005/253

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FILM DEALING WITH MINORITY NATIONALITY CRITICIZED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Zhou Wenhui [0719 2429 5706]: "This Type of Love Song Should Not Be Sung"]

[Text] The main plot of the film "Love Song in a Valley" is as follows: On the way to encircle and annihilate the bandits, A Ying, a female guerrilla leader of Zhuang nationality who is accompanying the PLA troops, is asked to enter a Kuomintang-controlled village named Jinfeng disguised as a young man and ask for the hand of Dali, only daughter of Meng Baizhao, village leader who is of Zhuang nationality. Under the cover of this mock "love affair," A Ying completes her reconnaissance mission, thus paving the way for the PLA troops to conquer Jinfeng village without difficulty. Many problems have arisen from this improper arrangement of the film's plot.

First, the plot is out of tune with our party's nationality policy, whose consistent purpose is to respect the tradition of minority nationalities and do everything possible to achieve national unity. The ceremonious wedding party where the bride and bridegroom sing a duet is a tradition of the Zhuang nationality and an event of prime importance to newlyweds. But this mock marriage, plotted by A Ying disguised as a man, wrecks the otherwise good reputation of Dali, puts Meng Baizhao in an awkward position, and tramples underfoot a minority nationality tradition. The consequence is one of disservice to the objective of national unity.

Second, A Ying's mock proposal for marriage embarrasses and hurts two true young lovers of Zhuang nationality. A Ying's act of courting Dali gives the latter a feeling of being fooled and deceived. Although Dali and Telo are finally locked in wedlock, the hurt in her heart will never go away.

Third, in the course of encircling and annihilating the bandits, our army has always relied on powerful political work and the party's correct nationality policy. Never has it used the plot of a mock marriage or a "snare employing a beautiful girl as bait" in order to achieve its aims, because that does not conform to our army's excellent tradition and style of open-mindedness.

From this standpoint, I feel that such a love song should not be sung!

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CSO: 4005/89

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

RELIGIOUS BUREAU TOUR--A Guiyang Prefecture sight-seeing group of religious believers and patriotic people jointly organized by the provincial religious affairs bureau and the Guiyang Municipal Religious Affairs Bureau left for Zunyi on 3 November. The group was made up of over 40 religious believers and patriotic people, including Catholics, Protestants, Buddhists, Taoists, Muslims and so forth. After arriving in Zunyi, the group will visit the site of the Zunyi conference, the Zunyi conference exhibition hall, Chairman Mao's former residence, the Red Army Tomb and Loushanguang Park. [Text] [HK100618 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 5 Nov 81]

POPULARIZING LANGUAGE--The provincial people's government recently issued a circular urging attention by governments at all levels to the popularization of putonghua [common spoken language]. The circular said that the popularization of putonghua is a political task bearing on the unity of the people and the great cause of modernization. The dialects of Guangdong are complicated and exchanges between people at home and with foreigners are frequent. The popularization of putonghua is a highly necessary step. The circular called on the departments concerned to energetically promote the concrete standardization of putonghua. They must work out effective measures and seriously enforce them so that the popularization of putonghua can be lasting. We should strive to have putonghua spoken at all public places in large and medium-sized cities within 3 or 5 years and to have it basically popularized in schools of all types within 6 years. [Text] [HK100644 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Nov 81]

COLLEGE GRADUATES--According to CHANGCHUN RIBAO, with the help of departments concerned, the provincial scientific and technical committee held tests, once in April and once in September, on the basic theoretical knowledge of scientific and technical cadres who attended institutions of higher education during the Great Cultural Revolution. The results of the tests have come out. A total of 5,018 persons participated in the tests, covering two basic subjects and one foreign language. The grading of the tests is complete. About 28.7 percent of those tested passed. About 0.27 percent had above 90 points. Six scored 100 percent. The results of the tests will play a major role in evaluating and promoting these cadres in the future. [Text] [SK100552 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Nov 81]

FIRST CONTACT BETWEEN BEIJING, TAIPEI AIRLINES REPORTED

HK080318 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 8 Nov 81 p 1

[Dispatch from Beijing: "Apparent Breakthrough in Postal Communications Between Beijing and Taipei"]

[Text] On 1 November, the Beijing International Airport received an unprecedented first cable from the Phoenix Office of Taipei's China Airlines.

What happened was this: On 30 October, an American Chinese scientist coming to Beijing to attend an international conference on remote sensing left Phoenix by Pacific Southwestern Airlines plane and arrived in Taipei on 31 October. She left for Hong Kong by a plane of the same company on the same day. She flew to Beijing on a China Civil Airline flight on 1 November. When collecting her luggage at the Beijing International Airport, she discovered that she had lost a brown suitcase. The staff of the airport luggage enquiries office immediately sent cables requesting information to the Phoenix and Los Angeles offices of Pacific Southwestern Airlines and the Phoenix, Los Angeles and Hong Kong offices of Taipei's China Airlines. The Phoenix office of Taipei's China Airlines sent two reply cables on the same day to the Beijing International Airport, stating that the luggage had indeed been transported from Phoenix to Hong Kong via Taipei.

According to the recollections of the staff at Beijing International Airport, this was the first time there had ever been direct contact between Taipei's China Airlines and China's Civil Airline. In the past, whenever luggage bound for Taipei was misdirected to Beijing, they promptly let Taipei's China Airlines know about it, but there was never any response. In early August this year, when a piece of luggage bound for Taipei was misdirected to Beijing, the Beijing International Airport luggage enquiries office immediately cabled Taipei and asked for their opinions on handling the matter, but there was no reply. A second cable was sent to Taipei on 23 August. Next day, Hong Kong's Cathay Pacific Airlines cabled Beijing about the matter, asking for the piece of luggage to be sent back to Hong Kong. But Taipei's China Airlines was never willing to directly come forward to deal with the matter. Hence, personnel concerned say that the action of Taipei's China Airlines in giving a direct reply this time affords food for thought.

SUPPORT OF SAUDI MIDEAST PEACE PLAN NOTED

OW111451 Taipei CNA in English 1414 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Taipei, 11 Nov (CNA)--The spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, Liu Ta-jen, Wednesday expressed the Republic of China's full support for the eight-point Middle East peace plan proposed by Crown Prince Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

At a press conference, the spokesman made the following statement:

"The eight-point peace plan recently proposed by Prince Fahd is indeed an effective formula to resolve the Middle East problem which resulted from the conflict between Israel and the Arab countries.

"Premier Sun Yun-hsuan of the Republic of China, signed a joint communique during his visit to the Kingdom on September 18, 1979, with his Royal Highness Prince Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud, crown prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. They emphasized their rejection of the principle of the acquisition of lands by force.

"They also insisted on the withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the holy city of Jerusalem, and expressed their support for the Palestinian people in their just struggle for the restoration of their legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state.

"The contents of Prince Fahd's peace plan are most comprehensive and we consider them as the foundation for the Middle East peace talks. We believe that the peace plan will be very helpful in establishing a lasting peace in the Middle East, if it will be put into practice.

"The government of the Republic of China supports and warmly welcomes the eight-point peace plan proposed by Prince Fahd. We admire his wisdom and far-sightedness in making this valuable peace proposal."

CSO: 4000/16

BRIEFS

WORLD VOLLEYBALL GAMES--Taipei, 9 Nov (CNA)--Using the name of "Chinese Taipei Volleyball Association," the Republic of China may take part in international volleyball activities. This was confirmed by Tseng Lien-yu, deputy chairman of the Republic of China Volleyball Association, upon his return from Yokohama where the International Volleyball Federation [IVF] held a board meeting Nov. 4-5. Tseng went to Japan to "understand" discussions on matters related to the status of the Taipei-based volleyball organization in the international body. Chinese communist delegates argued at the Yokohama gathering that "Chinese Taipei" should be read in Chinese as "Chungkuo Taipei," Tseng said, adding that the IVF simply ignored Peiping's request. Asked if the Republic of China may use its national flag and anthem in international volleyball activities, Tseng said "this was not mentioned in the meeting." Meanwhile, Tseng said that Anguel Barzachk, IVF secretary-general, and his wife will arrive in Taipei Nov. 17 for a visit. The Republic of China Volleyball Association's membership in the international body was cancelled in October 1974 in the Mexico City meeting which granted membership to Peiping. [Text] [OW090349 Taipei CNA in English 0242 GMT 9 Nov 81]

LATIN AMERICAN TRADERS--Taipei, 6 Nov (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Friday received Jacques B. Simeon, Haitian minister of industry and commerce, and representatives of the participating nations at the first Central and South American products show being held in Taipei. Eighteen Latin American countries are attending the weeklong exhibition which opened 2 November. To this nation, the Central and South American region nations are the closest in foreign relations, and mutual cooperation has also been strengthened during the past years, the premier indicated. Yet, trade between the two areas has not grown as expected mainly due to local traders' unfamiliarity with the products in that region, he added. Premier Sun hoped that the current exhibition will help local industrialists and traders become more acquainted with goods from the Central and South American countries. He expressed his belief that relations between the Republic of China and the Central and South American nations will be further expanded to cover cultural interflow and tourism. Also present at the occasion were Vice Economic Minister Y. T. Wong, and the ambassadors from the Central and South American nations. [Text] [OW061403 Taipei CNA in English 1342 GMT 6 Nov 81]

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